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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Great Arms Conference Meets

League Asks Japan to Halt War

Britain Starts on Tariff Tack

Germany Holds to Hindenburg

Roumania Rescues Farmers

Texas Tackles Cotton Again

WHILE bells ring and the world watches, President Henderson convenes the Disarmament Conference at Geneva. In spite of armed conflict in the Far East and many serious questions pending, only one feeling prevails—the necessity of showing the world that statesmen are in earnest in wishing to limit arms. The great issue is whether concord can be substituted at this session for rivalry in armament construction. The first great test is whether men can and will agree. Long sessions and vast work must precede actual results. But after agreement in idea, results seem certain. It is recognized that there can be no material disarmament unless and until something even more important has taken place—moral disarmament.

¶ The League of Nations Council, stirred by the attack on Nanking, demands of Tokyo that all acts of violence and preparation for hostilities in China end. Great Britain's representative initiates the action in the Council, which is immediately approved by the United States, France, and Italy. The two other sections of the request are that in Shanghai both sides shall withdraw their troops and make a neutral zone, and that negotiations begin immediately to settle differences by the long-neglected method—in the spirit of the Pact of Paris and the Council resolution of Dec. 9.

¶ The British Parliament meets to undertake fundamental changes. With the ancient signposts of free trade disappearing, the new tariff takes the form of three resolutions. The first imposes a flat 10 per cent duty on general imports, excluding cotton, meat and some other raw products. The second creates a commission to arrange for higher selective duties. The third lays policy lines for negotiating with overseas dominions and with other countries willing to make tariff bargains. The remnant of the recently defeated Labor Party is still belligerent. The survivors will move a vote of censure.

¶ Germany's leaders in business, politics, art and the natural sciences undertake to reelect President von Hindenburg. His consent to run on March 13 will be asked when 20,000 outstanding persons have signed the nominating petition, as prescribed by the Constitution. Social Democrats and Liberal parties appear ready to support him. Against his anticipated reluctance to accept another six-year term will be urged a powerful incentive—the chaos and internal struggle into which Germany will be plunged if he refuses.

¶ India's Hindus and Moslems press the stout snag of their differences as the Round Table conferences get to work at New Delhi. Lord Lothian, chairman, steers diplomatically, insisting that communal groups must reach their own agreements outside the scope of the franchise. The obstacles which the franchise committee must clear away before India can assume any real likeness of a democracy are vast. The present extent of suffrage hardly makes the legislatures democratic bodies. Only a fortunate fraction of the people vote at all—3 per cent.

¶ Roumania's Parliament prepares to give the farmers the relief King Carol promised. The almost revolutionary plan is to reduce the peasants' mortgages and private debts one-half and extend them 30 years, the Government becoming guarantor. Although some banks will suffer, the act is expected to strengthen the financial system. The farmers, pursued relentlessly by creditors, cried out to the King. The lenders get small sympathy in their anticipated losses. They resorted to a business practice that wins no friends—usury.

¶ Texas cotton growers struggle to find a way out of their difficulties. The new law limiting cotton production to 30 per cent of the 1931 crop falls when District Judge W. C. Davis finds it unconstitutional. But Governor Sterling says public opinion had already decided that the law, passed at a special legislative session, was a mistake. Growers and financial interests are forming an organization to hold and market 10,000,000 bales of the next crop in an orderly way. There will be separate restriction plus attempted price control.

¶ Spain's First Lady finds serious difficulties in her new position. President Zamora and his family occupy the former Royal Palace in Madrid and discover that the new republican Government has not discharged the staff of butlers and maids. "I have 500 servants to look after," moans poor Señora Zamora. "Will they ever come again—those dear, delightful days in our own home when I had to pick up after only three!"

Nations Face Duty of Limiting Armaments Or Alternative of Increase in Militarism

Conference Opens With Strong Hopes Voiced of Eventual Success

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Feb. 2—One hour late, but by that postponement measurably nearer to success, the world's first General Disarmament Conference convened here this afternoon. In the brief interval of this postponement the attitude toward the Far Eastern conflict of those great powers which direct the world's peace machinery took so decisive a change for the better than when the conference opened the atmosphere was appreciably improved.

Before a thronged assemblage containing what was believed to be a greater number of responsible ministers than ever met together before, Mr. Arthur Henderson of England delivered the opening address of an hour's length as the conference president.

Besides giving an authoritative review of the patient progress during the past 13 years toward disarmament, Mr. Henderson laid frankly before the conference its high responsibilities. He said the world wants disarmament, the world needs disarmament.

"We have it in our power to help fashion the pattern of future history. Behind all the technical perplexities regarding man power, gun power, tonnage, categories and the like is the well-being of mankind the future of our developing civilisation."

Henderson Outlines Goals

Mr. Henderson rose to his greatest heights as a deeply sincere, deeply religious statesman, in saying: "Mankind is looking for this conference with its unrivaled experience and knowledge, its unchallengable representative authority and power, its massed wisdom and capacity to bestow the gift of freedom from the menace to peace and security that the maintenance of huge national armaments must ever be. I refuse to contemplate even the possibility of failure."

The words of the former British Foreign Secretary were closely followed by his auditors of responsible rank. In the center of the crowded conference hall sat M. André Tardieu at the head of a powerful French delegation seldom equaled in eminence at an international meeting. A few rows ahead were Mr. Henderson's own countrymen, including his life-long friend and colleague, Mr. J. H. Thomas, who particularly felicitated Mr. Henderson and wished to express the unanimity of British opinion on the grave problems of the day.

Directly behind these Mr. Hugh S. Gibson, United States Ambassador to Belgium, headed the American representation, with Dr. Mary E. Woolley, president of Mount

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Economic Remedy Is Government Job, Wiggin Declares

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 2—A plea that the governments of the world put aside their fears and get down to adjusting economic difficulties was made by Mr. Albert H. Wiggin, chairman of the governing board of the Chase National Bank, when he arrived here yesterday on the Bremen, of the North German Lloyd Line.

"The bankers have done what they can," he said. "Germany is anxious to meet its obligations according to the arrangements worked for the payment of private debts in the extension of the stand-still agreements, but there must be support from the governments themselves."

Mr. Wiggin was accompanied by Dr. Benjamin M. Anderson Jr., economist of the Chase National Bank, who issued a statement as follows:

"World credit will be restored quickly, and trade will revive quickly if we can do these main things:

"(A) Get a reasonable settlement of the reparations problems; (B) get a reasonable settlement of the economically related problem of interallied debts, and (C) get trade barriers lowered so that goods can move in payment of debts and so nations can make markets for one another.

"Both Basel committees and our own foreign creditors committee in Berlin have been very clear on these points, and all have been clear on the need for very prompt action. But though the economics of the matter is clear, the political problem of working it out is difficult. The main difficulty which the governments have arises from uncertainty on the part of each government as to how far its own people will support it when it makes concessions to other governments in exchange for concessions from other governments."

STUDENT LOAN FUND SOUGHT BY COLLEGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—An appeal for donation to loan funds to save the college careers of nearly 500 students was issued by Dr. Frank Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, at a mass meeting here. Dr. Graham addressed students, faculty members and townspeople asking between $100,000 and $200,000 be subscribed for funds to be loaned to students so that their education might be completed.

He pointed out that between 300 and 500 students would be forced to leave college unless funds were increased to save for their needs.

President of Arms Conference

ARTHUR HENDERSON

Former British Foreign Secretary, Who Is a Firm Advocate of the Substitution of Law for Armed Force, Brings to His Duties as Presiding Officer the Quality of Persistent Courage in the Cause at Stake.

LEGALIZED BEER DENIED WAY TO SOLVE DRINKING

Woodcock Says Its Presence Before Prohibition Did Not Prove Aid

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2—In pre-prohibition days the availability of beer did not decrease the consumption of hard liquor, Col. Amos W. W. Woodcock, federal director of prohibition, today told the Senate subcommittee considering the Bingham bill to legalize 4 per cent beer.

Beer was only an incidental in the discussion which ranged over the question of prohibition and its enforcement while Colonel Woodcock was on the stand. He was followed by Dr. Joy Elmer Morgan of the National Education Association, who termed the Eighteenth Amendment "the greatest child welfare measure of all history."

Colonel Woodcock refuted the arguments of those who claim that 4 per cent beer would lead to temperance, with Treasury Department figures showing that beer consumption had reached its peak in 1914 and was on a decline, while the consumption of hard liquor was decreasing. The latter did not reach its peak per capita consumption until 1917, according to the statistics.

"The possible deduction," he said, "is that in a free market the ability to buy beer did not decrease the desire to buy distilled spirits."

Must Be Sold Somewhere

The prohibition director's second argument against the legalisation of beer was that it would have to be sold somewhere, "presumably in a saloon," against which he said he thought public opinion "is pretty well solidified."

Senator Hiram Bingham (R.) of Connecticut, sponsor of the bill, explained that it provides for distribution in bottles directly to the home, hotel or restaurant and declared that it would not induce the re-establishment of the saloon. Colonel Woodcock, in reply, pointed out that there might be difficulty in distinguishing between a restaurant that sold beer and a saloon.

"Whether the bill would overcome this difficulty is a matter of opinion," he told Senator Bingham.

To a query as to whether he considered that prohibition is being enforced, Colonel Woodcock replied: "Of course, enforcement isn't perfect. I simply maintain that the bureau is getting more efficient, and I think it will continue to do so."

Full Study Needed

Operation of the prohibition bureau, Colonel Woodcock told the committee, is costing practically nothing. The net cost of the bureau after fines, taxes, and confiscations have been balanced against appropriations, amounts to $4,294,283 in the fiscal year 1931, but this total, he explained, was practically offset by supplies such as alcohol, copper and sugar which were turned over to various government departments and their value never computed.

In the prohibition director's opinion no one yet has made a full, impartial study of prohibition.

"Not even the Wickersham Commission?" he asked.

"Not even the Wickersham Commission," he replied.

He advised the setting up of a commission composed of an economist, a lawyer and a physician to study the subject thoroughly.

Applause from the audience greeted a remark by Colonel Woodcock at the close of his testimony that he considered the liquor traffic "the most unlawful ever known." He and Senator Brookhart agreed that there has never been any set of laws liquor dealers were willing to obey.

REICH RALLIED TO RE-ELECTION OF HINDENBURG

Move Based on Ground of Keeping Continuity on Vital Issues

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Feb. 2—An appeal to reelect President von Hindenburg was issued to the German people today by the new "Hindenburg committee," a nonpartisan body of leading men in natural science, art, commerce and politics just formed here with the Government's consent. Elections are now forecast for March 13.

Under the Constitution 20,000 signatures must be collected in order to make the nomination. When this has been accomplished the committee intends to ask President von Hindenburg to stand.

Among the signatories, who are headed by Dr. Heinrich Fahn, Mayor of Berlin, who organized the committee, are Herr Carl Duisberg, president of the German chemical trust; Prof. Hugo Junkers, famous German aircraft constructor; Herr Gerhart Hauptmann; Herr Oskar von Miller; Herr Max Liebermann, Germany's veteran painter, and Prof. Max Planck, famous physicist.

President von Hindenburg's reelection is urged by the committee on the ground that his name stands for continuity in German politics. They declare his presence at the wheel will aid the Government in its foreign political battles this year, and, last but not least, because his reelection would spare Germany an international struggle of the utmost intensity and quite uncertain end.

Liberal parties are ready to support President von Hindenburg. So are the Social Democrats rather than permit a man farther to the right, possibly a Fascist, to become President. The attitude of the Right alone is doubtful.

The words of the committee's appeal stressing President von Hindenburg's military career as "the victor of Tannenberg" unquestionably is addressed to them.

Among them were four generals, one admiral, one former duke, Dr. Wilhelm Cuno von Krupp, and Herr Franz Seldte, leader of the Steel Helmets. Many of these men, however, support President von Hindenburg but refuse to identify themselves with the committee.

Bicentennial Call Issued by Hoover

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP)—President Hoover, in an official proclamation, today called upon citizens of the nation to join in celebrating George Washington's two hundredth anniversary.

The Chief Executive requested that "all our people" organize themselves "to contemplate Washington's courage, patience and genius."

He ordered that on Feb. 22, "the flag of the United States be appropriately displayed upon all government buildings in the United States, and all embassies, legations and offices of the United States abroad."

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HOLDING GROUP TO GUIDE TEXAS COTTON OUTPUT

Association Formed Following Finding That Law Is Unconstitutional

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 2—The decision of District Judge W. C. Davis at Franklin yesterday, holding unconstitutional the Texas cotton acreage reduction law, finds farmers and financial interests going forward with plans for control of the State's cotton production this year by means of a holding association.

Gov. Ross S. Sterling, who called a special legislative session, at the insistent demand of farmers and business men, to enact the cotton restriction law, then declared the only means to save the industry, now asserts that public opinion has swung against the law. Court test of the law was backed by farmers, chambers of commerce and other interests. The case is to be appealed.

The law now declared null was a compromise and provided for reduction of acreage to 30 per cent of the area cultivated in all crops in 1931. Since then, however, farmers have considered the problem of what to do with the surplus acreage, and, confronted with the fact that in many sections of the State cotton is the only "money" crop, many have decided acreage reduction by law is not the panacea for their ills.

Anticipating repudiation of the law, a group of growers and financial interests has effected preliminary organization of an association for the purpose of holding and marketing in an orderly way 10,000,000 bales of the next cotton crop. The aim is to control production through contracts between farmers and the association and, through the holding movement, coupled with acreage reduction provisions, to control the price of the staple.

The platform outlined at the organization meeting provided that reduction of acreage will be achieved, whether in harmony with the acreage curtailment law or as agreed upon by the executive board of the association in case there is no valid state law. Committees are now at work placing the undertaking before the farmers. It is proposed ultimately to extend this organization to embrace all of the cotton-growing states.

Japan Buys Cotton

GALVESTON, Texas, Feb. 2 (AP)—Shippers announced yesterday that 633,000 of the 1,250,000 bales of cotton exported from Galveston this season have been consigned to the Orient, largely to Japan. Additional heavy shipments are in prospect. Shipments to the Orient up to the same date last season amounted to but 162,000 bales.

Grain Exchange Leader Pleads For Confidence

Faith in "our country, our flag, our institutions and ourselves" was urged by Mr. Henry P. Smith, president of the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange, in his address at the annual meeting of that organization today. Mr. Smith retired from office after two years' service.

Mr. Smith urged that all the people radiate confidence "that we may do our part to bring back the confidence which is so sorely needed today." Reviewing activities of the last year, Mr. Smith called attention to the fact that the exchange committees on arbitration and appraisals have not had a single call for their services during the year.

The grain inspection department was operated during the year at only a slight loss, in sharp contrast to heavy loss in 1930. The committee on uniform collection code advocates legislation in Massachusetts like that already adopted in many states whereby banks making collection of drafts be considered merely collection agencies and the funds in no way become a part of the routine business of the bank making the collection.

The committee on transportation and the committee on milling-in-transit jointly approved the conclusions of the New England Railroad Committee to the Governors of the New England states, that further extension of trunk line control of New England railroads is not advisable.

Mr. Paul T. Rothwell of the Boston offices of the Bay State Milling Company and the Lawrenceburg Roller Mills Company, flour millers, was elected president; and Mr. Elmer E. Dawson and Mr. Arthur P. Hopkins, vice-presidents; Mr. Henry A. Cassidy, Mr. F. Elmer Fenton, Mr. Alfred W. Godfrey and Mr. Joseph L. Rankin, directors.

NOVA SCOTIANS AIM FOR LIQUOR VOTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRURO, N. S., Feb. 2—A general survey of the liquor situation with a view to presenting amendments to the liquor control act requesting a plebiscite on the closing of government liquor stores on the petition of 10 per cent of the electorate in counties where these stores now operate is an important topic to be discussed at conventions in western counties of this Province this week.

Seven separate meetings will be held in various towns as well as a round-table conference of all temperance societies, one representative from each of these societies participating. Prominent ministers and lawyers from various parts of these counties will attend.

LEAGUE AND AMERICA AGREE ON PROMPT ACTION TO STOP FIGHTING AROUND SHANGHAI

Washington Acts on Requests From China and Japan

TERMS FOR TRUCE SENT TO ORIENT

Britain Joins in Identical Proposals Made to Combatants

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2—Proposals for peace in the Far East, sponsored by the United States and Great Britain, and backed by France and Italy, were made direct to the Chinese and Japanese Governments, it was stated today.

The full weight of international pressure and world public opinion will be put back of these proposals, it is learned here. The proposals, according to the State Department, are made in response to previous requests for the friendly offices of the United States by both China and Japan.

At the same time, an important interpretation of Amerivan activity in the Far East was forthcoming from authoritative quarters. This acitivity, it was stated is divided into two vital but absolutely separate fields of endeavor:

First, protection of American lives in the danger zone; and second, efforts to bring the two countries into a truce. The latter action has been requested both by China and Japan, it was explained at the State Department and is participated in by Great Britain, France and Italy.

From the administration point of view, it is strongly desired that the two points in American Far Eastern policy should be sharply differentiated.

The United States is following the first duty of any responsible country in its effort to secure protection for its nationals. It is only for this purpose that United States warships and soldiers have been dispatched to Shanghai, where it is hoped that it the next few days they will relieve the tense situation.

Nations Invite Intervention

On the other hand, the two Asiatic governments have asked the United States to lend its friendly offices to settlement of the outstanding differences, it was pointed out.

The State Department, in a communication today, outlined the five points of terms of the proposed truce, and announced that an identic proposal had been made by Great Britain. The department's statement follows:

"On Jan. 29 the Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs in Nanking appealed to the United States through our Consul-General in Nanking to take immediate friendly measures to bring the hostilities in China to an immediate end.

"On Jan. 31 the Japanese Foreign Minister in Tokyo requested the United States to use its good offices to induce the Chinese troops not to bring up further reinforcements and to withdraw the Chinese troops now in Shanghai to a safe distance to avoid clashes. He stated that it was not the desire of the Japanese Government to send any further reinforcements or to send land troops.

"On Feb. 1 the Japanese Ambassador in Washington called upon the Secretary of State and confirmed this request made in Tokyo for the good offices of this country in stopping further hostilities at Shanghai.

"Accordingly, the American Ambassador at Tokyo and the American Consul-General at Nanking have been instructed to submit to the Japanese Government and the Chinese Government, respectively, the following proposals as a basis for the cessation of the present hostilities between China and Japan:

Proposals for Peace

"1. Cessation of all acts of violence on both sides forthwith on the following terms:

"2. No further mobilization or preparation whatever for further hostilities between the two nations.

"3. Withdrawal of both Japanese and Chinese combatants from all points of mutual contact in the Shanghai area.

"4. Protection of the International Settlement by the establishment of neutral zones to divide the combatants; these zones to be policed by

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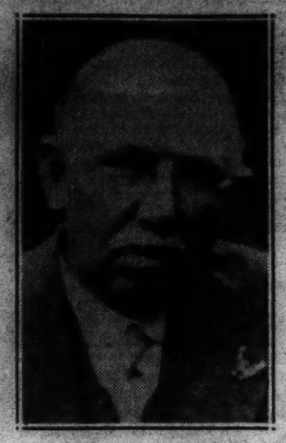
TAKES ACTION



Wide World

JAMES H. THOMAS

British Delegate to League of Nations Council.

America Takes Firm Action In Shanghai Issue

Parley to Arrange Neutral Zone in Port Fails to Reach Decision

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Feb. 2—The American, British, and Italian ambassadors visited Mr. Kenkichi Yoshizawa, the Foreign Minister, again yesterday following Sunday's representations, again verbally protesting against Japan's reported actions at Shanghai While the Government does not consider that the powers' activities constitute in any way triple intervention, competent observers cannot see any other interpretation.

The French Ambassador visited Mr. Yoshizawa following the visit of the Anglo-American representatives on Sunday, after which Mr. Yoshizawa received the press and explained that the powers were very much concerned at the use of the International Settlement at Shanghai by the Japanese as a basis of operations against the Chinese. Mr. Yoshizawa read a lengthy explanation which Mr. W. Cameron Forbes, the American Ambassador, has forwarded to Mr. Henry L. Stimson, the United States Secretary of State.

Vigorous Protest

Mr. Forbes, however, received new and vigorous instructions yesterday, which were immediately communicated to the Foreign Office.

It is understood that the tone of the American representations was very drastic, Mr. Forbes asserting that the Japanese bombings and general aggressiveness had so aroused the Chinese that the whole International Settlement at Shanghai was gravely endangered.

While the interchanges will not be published, the local press sufficiently understands the gravity of the Anglo-American and Italian moves to appreciate the fact that Japan's position is becoming increasingly difficult. The general tone of the Japanese press, however, continues calm and no anti-foreign sentiment is apparent.

Mr. Mamoru Shigemitsu, envoy to China, is assuming charge of the Japanese end of the Shanghai negotiations after establishing his headquarters at the Consulate-General, which is on the river bank under the guns of the Japanese warships. It is understood that Mr. Shigemitsu has been threatened both by Chinese agents and by Japanese extremists, the latter accusing him of weak-kneed policy.

Neutral Zone Plan Fails

Regarding the attempt to form a neutral zone, the Government revealed that the Japanese representatives attended two conferences with the powers' representatives on Sunday and Japan accepted the neutral zone plan.

However, General Fleming, the British commander, thought that such a zone was impractical as long as the Japanese continue occupying

(Continued on Page 3, Column 8)

Dates on Ground-Hog Day Mixed; They're All Asleep, Biologist Says

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2—Whoever picked Feb. 2 for ground-hog day must have mixed his dates. On that day, says Mr. Arthur H. Howell, of the bureau of biological survey, United States Department of Agriculture, an authority on marmots, "every sensible ground hog is sleeping soundly in his underground burrow."

The popular notion of the ground hog as an indicator of weather conditions is a superstition that today has only a whimsical foundation, according to the biologist. As the weather harvest has pointed out, the best way to tell what the weather is going to be on any number of days is to go on each of these days to the little box in the upper corner of one's daily newspaper.

However, for those who are interested in the origin of ground-hog day there are various explanations. The idea may have come from Europe, where there is a similar long-standing superstition about the significance of the hedgehog's appearance on Candlemas Day (Feb. 2); early settlers may have transferred this belief to the ground hog—a distinctly different animal.

Or the idea may have originated in the South, where the animal is called a ground hog, or in the northern states, where it is known as woodchuck. Another naturalist has traced the origin of the belief to the Negroes of the "eastern middle states." However, Mr. Howell says that there are no grounds at all on which to base the ground hog's reputation as a weather prophet.

So the tradition that such an animal rouses from its sleep on Feb. 2 that it comes from its burrow and ends its hibernation if it sees no shadow, and that its actions have meteorological significance, would seem to have no value in itself.

British Delegates Lead in Move to Halt Warfare in Far East

THOMAS'S STAND WINS APPROVAL

Demand Sent to Disputants to Withdraw Troops and Settle Differences

By ERWIN D. CANHAM
Staff Correspondent
By Cable from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Feb. 2—World opinion and governmental pressure, as focused in the League of Nations Council, were today mobilized to bring peace in the Orient, upon the initiative of the British Government. As soon as news of the bombardment of Nanking was this morning heaped upon the previously grave events at Shanghai, the Council was electrified into action.

The British delegation, under the leadership of Mr. J. H. Thomas, who sniffed the battle for peace with the eagerness of an experienced warrior, immediately visited the representatives of the great powers in a drive to swing the Council into line.

At 2:30 p. m. the Council met, thereby necessitating postponement of the opening of the disarmament conference one hour. M. André Tardieu, the French Minister of War, presided—the first time that a Minister of War has conducted a League session—adding authority to the meeting. Mr. Thomas in moving and emphatic tones made it plain that the League could not survive if the crisis in the Far East continued.

War Virtually in Progress

When he said: "His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom feels it is impossible that the present position in the Far East should be allowed to continue," his flat dictum went far beyond any utterance previously made in the Sino-Japanese conflict.

Every day, said Mr. Thomas, increases the gravity of the situation, with fighting over a wide area practically continuous. The statement that "war in everything but name is in progress" put into words what has long needed authoritative saying. If it is allowed to continue, said Mr. Thomas, the Covenant, the Pact of Paris and the Nine Power Treaty will inevitably lose the confidence of the world.

The British Minister reminded the Council that the United States stands with the League members, and, by its diplomatic representations, is seeking to bring pressure upon the two Governments concerned. A further appeal by Britain and the United States was announced by Mr. Thomas in proposals to Tokyo and Nanking.

Request to Disputants

France and Italy immediately joined this Anglo-American démarche. The Germans announced that their Government was being immediately informed of these steps and the whole Council tacitly shared in the general pressure upon the disputants.

Mr. Naotake Sato, the Japanese delegate, pale and in subdued voice expressed diplomatic thanks to the powers for their action. He even insisted that Tokyo originated the British-American démarche for the establishment of a neutral zone and withdrawal of troops.

When Mr. Sato went further and claimed that the bombardment of Nanking, like the attacks on Shanghai, were caused by Chinese attacks and aggression upon the Japanese, the Council audience, composed of special correspondents and distinguished diplomatists gathered for the conference, murmured incredulously and even impatiently.

Dr. W. W. Yen, the Chinese delegate thanked the Council warmly for its present energy.

The next steps await information from the committee at Shanghai, which Sir Eric Drummond, secretary-general of the League, said would begin its meetings today, with Mr. Robert Haas, one of the ablest League officials, as its secretary.

BOSTON BUDGET CUT $1,000,000

A reduction of more than $1,000,000 in Boston's budget was announced by Mayor James M. Curley today. The budget calls for expenditures exceeding $38,000,000.

The potential saving is the result of Mayor Curley's sharp revision of departmental estimates. It is the first reduction in the city budget since 1925. The cut does not effect the school department.

The Mayor's statement pointed out that the lower budget was drawn up despite the necessity for granting additional appropriations in eight departments. These increases exceeded $1,000,000. Included was an appropriation of $700,000 for the city welfare department.

LIGHT ERECTED ON SAO PEDRO

SAO PAULO, Brazil, Feb. 2 (By U. P.)—A lighthouse with rays visible for a distance of 70 miles has just been installed on Sao Pedro Rock, far out in the Atlantic Ocean, off the port of Santos. Sao Pedro Rock, and Sao Paulo Rock, near by, some day, it is believed, will become a refueling station for aviators flying across the South Atlantic from Europe to Brazil.

BAN UPON FIVE TYPES OF ARMS URGED BY CECIL

National Viewpoints Put Before Americans in Geneva Radiocast

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 1—Complete abolition of five types of armaments used in aggressive warfare, adoption of "budgetary limitations" to curb expenditures on armaments, and establishment of a permanent disarmament commission were urged by Viscount Cecil of Chelwood in an address from Geneva, radiocast to the United States over a nation-wide network yesterday.

Addresses were made also by Señor Salvador de Madariaga, head of the Spanish delegation to the disarmament conference; Baron Rheinbadem, a member of the German delegation; Signor Augusto Rosso, speaking for Signor Grandi, Italian Foreign Minister; the Archbishop of York, and Mrs. Ben Hooper, chairman of the foreign relations committee of the General Federation of Women's Clubs in the United States. The speakers were introduced by Mr. Frederic W. Wile, American political analyst.

"To achieve a definite decrease in the paraphernalia of war would be a much more effective contribution to peace than all treaties about arbitration and renouncing war can ever be," Viscount Cecil declared.

The five kinds of armaments which should be abolished are tanks, big land guns, military aircraft, battleships, and submarines, he said. Banning these five types of armaments would end war on civilians from the air and from the sea, he declared, while by abolishing tanks, machine guns, and military airplanes alone, "attacks by land would be hamstrung."

Goal of Unselfishness

The nations must have an unselfish interest in coöperating if they expect their efforts to succeed, the Archbishop of York declared.

"When nations consent to construct only such armaments as all nations agree in council to construct, the greatest of all steps will have been taken away from the political barbarism, in which competition is dominant over coöperation to that of political civilization where coöperation is dominant over competition," he said.

Señor de Madariaga characterized the disarmament conference as not merely an international event, but a world event. "War must go!" he declared.

"Not merely because it is barbarous, or because it is cruel, or because it is inhuman, or because it is expensive, or because it is wasteful—but because war is an absurdity. Contemporary invention has turned this method of war for the settlement of conflict into a complete absurdity. Men may sometimes do foolish things, but they will not stand absurdities as a permanent system. The only way out of absurdity is reason, but reason is an exacting law. It demands sacrifices. We are not going to obtain disarmament by mere wishing wells. Nations must adopt the old republican system of federation and decision by agreement."

Germany thinks it is justified in regarding the disarmament clauses of the Versailles Treaty as a pledge on the part of the victorious nations to "follow it in reducing armaments in the same way as they have been imposed upon it 13 years ago by force and political pressure," Baron Rheinbadem declared.

German Position Stated

"We Germans certainly share in the will to coöperate in the field of international law, but we strongly believe this conference would not fulfill its duty if it should not, even without any further factor of security, achieve the fullest practical step toward general disarmament, apart from what could be done with regard to further naval reduction based on the Washington and London conventions."

Signor Rosso expressed high hopes for the success of the disarmament conference. "The majority of civilized people would welcome disarmament if they could rid themselves of fear," he declared. "Some nations say they are willing to disarm if their security is assured and guaranteed. Others, my own among them, believe that disarmament would be the best means to promote security. The question is whether to have security and then disarmament or disarmament and then security.

"But the crisis, economic, political, and psychological which we are facing has one important aspect which we should bear in mind if we wish to find a true solution of the disarmament problem and of the other problems we are facing today. It is that if we do not wish to lapse into barbarism and perish, we had better do what we can to bring about a new and better era in which coöperation will replace competition as between individuals, and classes, and states."

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FASCIST ANNIVERSARY OBSERVED IN ITALY

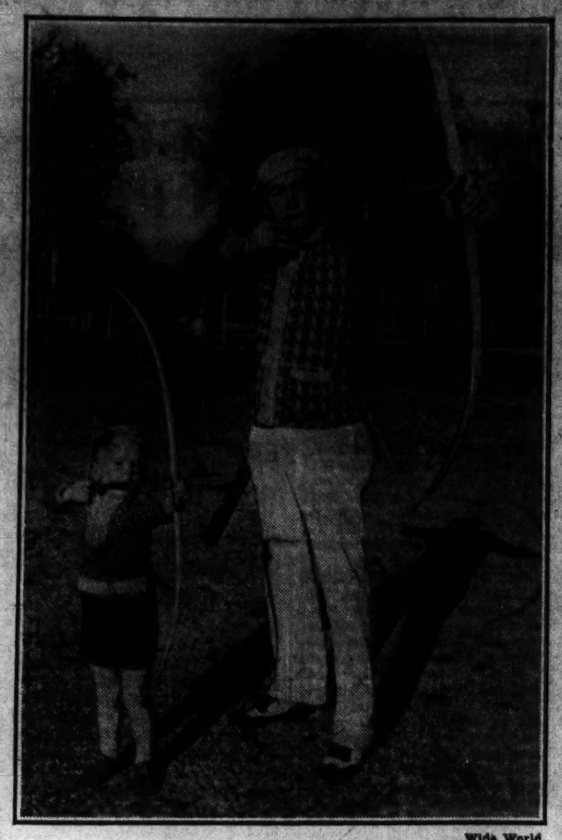
ROME, Feb. 2 (AP)—Italian cities and towns rang with martial airs yesterday as the black-shirted legions of Premier Mussolini's Fascist militia celebrated the ninth anniversary of the founding of the organization.

There was scarcely a town without a parade and the program at Rome included a review of the crack units by Il Duce himself in the huge Piazza Sienna. There are approximately 370,000 officers and men enrolled in the organization, independent of the regular army.

ROOSEVELT ON BALLOT

HARRISBURG, Penna., Feb. 2 (AP)—The name of Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York was officially entered Saturday as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for President in the state primary election on April 26.

Wanted One Like Dad's—and Got It



Wide World

WILLIAM TELL WITHOUT THE APPLE

Billy Archer, the Little Fellow at the Left Who Shows Perfect Archery Form, Is Matched With C. P. "Dad" Waste of the Griffith Park Playground in Los Angeles, Where Both Are Members of the Archery Association. It Looks as if Young Billy Might Give a Good Account of Himself. His Father, William Archer, His Little Sister and His Mother Also Are Archers.

Big Credit Aid Corporation Is Got Under Way

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 — Surrounded by cameramen and sound-film, operators, the new Federal Reconstruction Finance Corporation got under way today in the old Commerce Building here. The meeting was entirely informal and called solely for preliminary discussion of the work ahead. It was understood from one of the members that formal proceedings will begin Wednesday or Thursday of this week at which time all members will have received their commissions.

Under a Senate rule the confirmation of presidential appointees must not go into effect for two executive days. By an agreement between the Republicans and Democrats the rule was waived in order to expedite the task of putting American business back on its feet. The waiving of the rule was necessary, since the Senate, confirming appointees, frequently goes for a week or more without executive sessions.

Nothing definite as to the personnel of the working staff was given out for publication, although from the number of rooms covering four floors of the building there is space for several hundred. Many men and women were on hand looking for jobs.

The following members were present: Brig.-Gen. Charles G. Dawes, president; Mr. Eugene Meyer, Federal Reserve Board, chairman; Mr. Harvey Couch, Mr. Jesse Jones, Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Undersecretary of the Treasury, and Mr. Paul Bestor, farm loan commissioner.

THEATER CENSOR NAMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2 — The Philadelphia Board of Theater Control, established by Mayor W. Freeland Kendrick, and continued by Mayor Harry A. Mackey, has automatically ceased to function, with the close of the Mackey administration. Censorship of plays will be performed by Mr. Kern Dodge, the new Director of Public Safety.

Nations Face Arms Cut Or Greater Militarism

(Continued from Page 1)

Holyoke College, taking her place among the dozen other women seated among the delegates.

Among the Notabilities

Japan was represented by Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira, whose imperial connections and experience upon the problems in question assure eminent service to his country's interests. Mr. Maxim Litvinoff sat prominently as captain of the powerful Soviet team, bringing the only radical program for sweeping disarmament to the conference.

Signor Dino Grandi of Italy, Herr Rudolf Nadolny of Germany, the Aga Khan of India, Dr. Edouard Beneš of Czechoslovakia, Count Albert Apponyi of Hungary were almost lost in the great throng of distinguished personages.

Everyone gathered in Geneva's Salle du Conseil Général with unprecedented speed this afternoon for everyone had been watching the Council's tense deliberation a mile away just before the meeting.

But the Disarmament Conference's opening scene was none the less impressive. Mere numbers and distinction provided its solemnity. And armies of cameras, moving, listening and silent, supplemented by studio lights, attested the world interest of the great occasion as did public attendance in capacity numbers from every quarter of the globe.

Weeks of Work Ahead In Laying Foundations For Acceptable Action

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Feb. 2—The World Conference on the Limitation and Reduction of Armaments got under way this afternoon after a delay due to the consideration by the Council of the League of Nations of the tense situation in the Far East. The disarmament session was opened by Mr. Arthur Henderson of England, president of the conference, who gave an extensive outline of its problems.

No available building in Geneva was big enough to hold all the delegates from the 64 nations together with swarms of newspaper men. Whatever else is to be said of this conference it is clear that everybody wishes it to succeed and is aware of the international consequences of failure.

There are vastly different estimates of what it is possible to accomplish, and it is agreed that circumstances are singularly unpropitious, but every responsible person to whom I have talked has insisted that at all costs there must be strict limitation of armaments. The alternative is recognized to be a new race in militarism, with the almost inevitable result of war.

Concord Instead of Rivalry

Therefore, difficult as it appears to foresee the character of the accord that will be reached, and definitely opposed as are contentions of the various nations, only one voice is heard as to the necessity of conducting this conference to such conclusion as shall convince the world of the peaceful intentions of its statesmen.

It is really a peace conference rather than a disarmament conference. The issue is really whether concord can be substituted for rivalry. The problem is not technical so much as political. Its political nature, which connects it with territorial, economic and financial questions, serves at once to complicate and simplify the work of the delegates.

For if they are animated by good will and realize the need of establishing a modus vivendi in all that concerns their mutual relations then the negotiations of figures will be easy.

Moral Disarmament Needed

Yet this supposes not a preliminary solution of all the problems which now divide the nations, but at least assurances that solutions will be earnestly sought and eventually found.

In other words, it is recognized that unless and until there is moral disarmament, there cannot be genuine material disarmament.

The purpose of this conference is, therefore, even greater and more important than is generally appreciated. It is not to be judged by mere arithmetical concessions, which conceivably might leave things essentially as they were.

It is to be judged in accordance with whether or not it gives new hope of world understandings.

In the meantime we are at the speechmaking stage. Somebody has calculated how many speeches must be pronounced in the first few weeks, setting forth the case of each nation. Doubtless they are unavoidable.

Multiplicity of Data

Certain things must be put on record. But faced with this prodigious quantity of words which placed end to end, would encircle the earth and reach to the moon, it is impossible not to feel that the real job will not be taken in hand until the conference forms its committees.

A hundred discourses will add nothing to our knowledge of the conditions of each nation. An extraordinary plethora of publications is available, giving all relevant facts and figures, and newspapers have explained each national thesis to great extent.

It is hard to imagine anything new or illuminating emerging from debauch of oratory which is determined by national amour propre and meant for respective public opinions.

The suggestion is put forward that speakers should be grouped according to their geographical situation and their analogous interests to prevent serious overlapping. But even at best there must be long series of public meetings to enable delegates to take up their positions.

Arduous Work Ahead

Probably three weeks or more will be spent on the shores of Lake Leman before the delegates settle down to the serious task of thrashing out their differences.

It would be well to realize that from the public viewpoint conference which will be long may also be monotonous.

Perhaps it would be better that there should be no sensational incidents, that it should proceed smoothly without dramatic outbursts.

The first job is now to appoint officers and to fix procedure. The next is to divide into commissions, of which five are envisaged, namely, political, budgetary, land forces, air forces, and naval forces.

The names of candidates to the chairmanship of these commissions are already industriously being circulated in Geneva hotels, which are buzzing with discussion, speculation, and (a necessary human touch) gossip.

WOMAN COUNCIL TO SIT DURING ARMS SESSIONS

Calls for Action to Be Issued as Conference Program Develops

Special from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Feb. 2—With the opening of the Disarmament Conference here today a conference of women will also open. This gathering will be international, composed of many of the ablest women drawn together from many countries.

Following in closest detail the deliberations and progress of the Disarmament Conference, this assemblage of women will represent public opinion in a way that it has never before been represented at similar conferences.

Close touch will be kept with such groups as the Christian International Organizations, the Student International Organizations, the International Federation of League of Nations Societies, and others.

Upon its recommendation, information and—as developments arise—calls for special action to various bodies of men and women organized throughout the world will be sent out. Regular bulletins will be issued to the world press. Opinions and recommendations will, when necessary, be offered to the conference itself.

This women's conference is an outcome of the work of the disarmament committee, which was formed during the summer of 1931 by the joint standing committee of Women's International Organizations, but it does not represent the limit of its work.

The disarmament committee will shoulder also the responsibility of staging the presentation to the conference of the monster disarmament petitions which contain those millions of signatures collected in more than 40 countries during the last year.

There is talk, too, of the organization of a disarmament exhibition aimed to simplify to ordinary people the intricacies and complications of the question of armament and war statistics.

Such an exhibition would include clear expositions of peace treaties, of economic and social foundations of war and disarmament problems, both of the past and the present; a section showing the accomplishments of individuals and organizations in the cause of peace; and a special section devoted to the interests of children. It might take on a permanent character and travel from country to country after the conference at Geneva is at an end.

We cordially indorse the United Bostbn Unemployment Relief Campaign. Give your share now.

CHURCH CLUB TO RUN FREE TRUCK FARMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—The Evergreen Club of the Martin Street Negro Baptist Church of this city, which has collected and expended more than $8000 among needy Negroes here, will undertake during the coming season to conduct a series of small truck farms.

The produce raised on these will be used among the unemployed, many of whom will be assigned plots on which to grow vegetables for their families. The club has the full coöperation of the city authorities, who have offered free as much of the city farm as the members will cultivate.

Gannett Sells Out Of Brooklyn Eagle

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 2—Mr. Frank E. Gannett has sold his interest in the Broklyn Eagle, one of the oldest newspapers in the United States, to a group of Brooklyn citizens who were interested with him in the ownership of the Eagle. The purchasers are Mr. M. Preston Goodfellow, Mr. Harris M. Crist, Mr. Raymond M. Gunnison and Mr. William V. Hector.

The Eagle, which lacks but a decade of being 100 years old and is among the best known newspapers in the country, was added to the Gannett chain of 17 New York state newspapers three years ago, when Mr. Gannett paid, it was said, $6,000,000 for it and moved it into a new $1,500,000 building.

According to announcement in late afternoon editions of the Eagle yesterday, Mr. Gannett, who is now in Florida, decided that its sale "would be advantageous to the company and relieve him of managerial duties" which kept him too much away from his home in Rochester.

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Small Nuts,, 2"x1"	27/6	14/9	7/6

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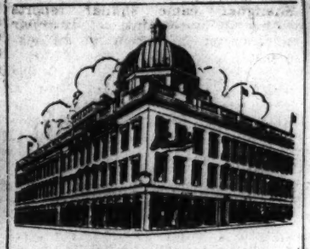

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CROWDS GREET POPULAR HERO, BACK IN PEIPING

Wu Pei-fu to Attempt to Heal Long Feud Between Factions

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING, China, Feb. 1—There was a dramatic scene at the railway station today as Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang personally welcomed to Peiping Marshal Wu Pei-fu, who had been a life-long enemy of Marshal Chang's late father, Marshal Chang Tso-lin. Many prominent officials welcomed the special train bearing Marshal Wu, accompanied by his bodyguards of 1200 soldiers, who faithfully followed him through eight years of adversity, marching thousands of miles through hardships and defeats.

The former Prince's palace has been prepared as Marshal Wu's residence while visiting Peiping, where the veteran warrior will try to mediate the differences between the Chinese political factions. The northern Chinese are hopeful that Marshal Wu, whose military skill is highly regarded, will be given charge of the young Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang's troops to attempt to regain Manchuria. But Marshal Wu, interviewed today, stated that his "purpose in coming to Peiping is to bring closer unity among the leaders of China, thereby presenting a united front against the foreign foe. I regret there are still dissensions, despite the grave menace from Japan. I believe that national solidarity should be achieved first before successful resistance is possible against foreign aggression."

Since Marshal Wu's defeat eight years ago owing to the action of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, who was then Marshal Wu's trusted general, Marshal Wu has been in retirement. Unlike other defeated war lords, Marshal Wu never once sought refuge in foreign concessions. Despite dangers and hardships, he lived in remote provinces. This bravery, plus his noted military and political abilities, resulted in his continued esteem with the Chinese people. Unlike other militarists, who are mostly upstarts, Marshal Wu is also esteemed because he is well educated in the Chinese classics.

Powers Protest Japanese Action

(Continued from Page 1)

neutrals; the arrangements to be set up by the consular authorities.

"5. Upon acceptance of these conditions, prompt advances to be made in negotiations to settle all outstanding controversies between the two nations in the spirit of the Pact of Paris and the resolution of the League of Nations of Dec. 9, without prior demand or reservation, and with the aid of neutral observers or participants.

"The American Ambassador at Tokyo was instructed to submit this proposal to the Japanese Government at Tokyo at 6 p. m., Feb. 2, Tokyo time, and the American Consul-General at Nanking was instructed to submit it simultaneously to the Chinese Government at Nanking Government at 5 p. m., Feb. 2, Nanking time.

"The representatives of the British Government in Tokyo and Nanking submitted identical proposals at the same time and it is understood that the French and Italian Governments have taken the same action."

The United States is prepared to make good its promise to coöperate with the League of Nations in investigating the causes of the clash in the Far East today. The situation is critical. Sparks from the major conflagration at Shanghai are falling in other parts of China, threatening to ignite further explosions up and down the coast and far up the Yangtse River.

President Hoover devoted practically all the day to consideration of the developments in China, and was kept informed by hour-to-hour statements from the War, Navy and State Departments.

From Congress came statements on the crisis, many of them putting in words the extreme reluctance of the nation to the thought of being involved in the conflict in the East, but stressing the Government's responsibility for protecting citizens and their interests abroad.

The trouble center in Shanghai spread suddenly into other areas in the last 24 hours, as Japanese warships opened fire on Nanking, former center of the Chinese Government. Nanking is 130 miles up the Yangtse River.

New Outbreaks

At Swatow, 200 miles nbrtheast of Hong Kong, and some 700 miles south of Shanghai, 5000 Chinese troops were concentrating, with the possibility of conflict reported.

At Amoy, half-way between Swatow and French Indo-China, the American Consul reported the possibility of military outbreak. From Wuhu, the American Consul asked for a cruiser to protect American lives.

At Chefoo, on the coast north of Shanghai, came similar reports telling of uncertainty of consular officers and the danger of an outbreak.

Developments in China led to the belief in some quarters that a broad anti-foreign movement by the Chinese may be developing with the possibility of indiscriminate shooting and rioting.

Meanwhile the inexorable Chinese boycott of Japanese goods continued, with interest now turning on the possibility of some pressure, possibly of a similar economic character, being turned against Japan by Occidental powers, in case the joint League of Nations and United States inquiry concludes that Japan was unjustified in its attack on Shanghai—the immediate cause of present disturbance throughout the Far East.

No comment was forthcoming up to noon today on the Navy Department reports from Nanking that Japanese warships—without warning—had opened fire on the city. Some 200 Americans are in that city, besides white citizens of other nationalities.

Franco-Italian Aid Pledged

French and Italian cooperation with Great Britain, the United States and the assembled powers of the League of Nations was pledged in the crisis. France has protested to Japan on the occupation of the native quarter of Shanghai without warning, and against prevailing conditions there. An Italian warning has been delivered to Tokyo.

It is estimated that when present forces from the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Portuguese ports arrive at Shanghai, the total number will be around 18,000. The expressed purpose of the countries is to stave off the disaster of seeing the modern city and International Settlement made the field for an engagement between Japanese and Chinese.

Developments in China were viewed in the light of their possible affect on the Geneva general disarmament conference opening today. The feeling was frequently met here that the present crisis will make or break efforts at disarmament for years ahead. In some quarters it was asserted that the Geneva meeting could not have assembled under worse possible auspices. On the other hand, other observers pointed out that rarely in the lifetime of the statesmen has the real necessity for means of curbing warfare been more patent; and that events in the Far East are bound to make delegates in their informal talk speak with unprecedented and hopeful frankness.

If the informed opinion of State Department officials were put into words here today, it would probably be to the effect that if Japan is not curbed in its alleged violations of the Nine Power and Kellogg peace pacts, then the World War will have been fought in vain, in so far as it resulted in the formation of machinery and treaties for peace. Although this sentiment may obtain informally among State Department officials, no such direct comment has come from the responsible heads. There have been patient and continued protests to Tokyo, similar but stronger in tone to these recorded in the diplomatic correspondence recently issued in connection with Manchuria. But up to the present, both the State Department and White House have insisted that the sole purpose of the movement of war vessels to the Shanghai area has been for the protection of American citizens and their property.

The evacuation of Americans from many parts of China was either under way or being contemplated today, as new clashes between Chinese and Japanese forces went on.

We cordially indorse the United Boston Unemployment Relief Campaign. Give your share now.

'What'd You Go In There For?'

SCHOOLS USE MOST OF STATE'S POLL TAX

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Three-fourths of the aggregate of all poll taxes collected in North Carolina counties must be forwarded to the State Treasurer, along with the proceeds of the newly levied 15-cent ad valorem for the support of the public schools, it has been ruled by Mr. Dennis J. Brummitt, Attorney-General.

The per capita tax is $2, levied on men over 21 years old.

AMERICA TAKES FIRM ACTION IN SHANGHAI ISSUE

Continued from Page 1

base troops in the defense area of the International Settlement. Major General Fleming suggested that the Japanese should retire to a position behind the center of the Settlement, allowing the Anglo-Americans to assume charge of their present areas. The Japanese commander rejected this plan, declaring that the fact that the Japanese area includes districts in which most of the Japanese live and in which Japan's interests are concentrated makes it impossible to turn it over to the foreign troops.

Meanwhile Sino-Japanese fighting was resumed and the whole plan for a neutral zone seems to have collapsed, at least temporarily. It is believed, however, that new efforts will be made to renew cooperation between the Japanese forces and those of the powers, since Mr. Yoshizawa has asked the Anglo-American and French Ambassadors to request their Governments to instruct the Consuls-General at Shanghai to use their good offices to arrange a neutral zone, by inducing the Chinese to withdraw their lines to a point some distance from the Settlement.

The basis of advice here seems to be that the Settlement is still in grave danger and American troops from Manila and British troops from Hong Kong must be hurried up.

The Government states that the Japanese Army units would have been sent to Shanghai before now but for the violent protests from London and Washington, where it is felt that Japanese troops would merely additionally aggravate the situation.

Situation Critical

Yesterday's dispatches indicate that the situation at Shanghai is nearly hopeless. The Japanese authorities have practically decided to evacuate all Japanese women and children, numbering around 18,000, to Japan. The vernacular press understands that the Government may requisition all available Japanese passenger steamers to aid in the exodus. The liner Nagasaki Maru left Shanghai today with the first shipload. If this information is correct, it probably means that Japan prefers to abandon the Shanghai adventure, since it might endanger the position it has already won in Manchuria.

Diplomats here are certain that Japan never envisaged anything like the conditions now prevailing. They feel that the municipal council there made the first mistake when it consented to Japan's demands regarding dissolution of the anti-Japanese societies, as events arising from these demands caused the present chaos.

Meantime the situation around Harbin is still critical and General Hasebe's troops have not reached the city. General Hasbe's forces defeated those of Gen. Ting Chow in heavy fighting on Sunday, the Chinese losing 500 fatalities. Japanese losses also were heavy and General Hasebe is now awaiting reinforcements. The fate of the Japanese population at Harbin is uncertain.

A number of American refugees are arriving from Shanghai and others are en route. Some Americans here are offering their homes to the refugees.

War Clouds for Powers to Disperse

PLAN OF SHANGHAI

Map Shows General Position of Some of Main Landmarks in China's Great International Port Now Under Threat of War.

RADIO INSTALLED IN TURKISH MOSQUE

ISTANBUL, Turk., Feb. 2 (AP) — For the first time in Islamic history a radio has been installed in a Turkish mosque. Choosing one of the most famous religious edifices in all Turkey, St. Sophia, for this innovation, Mustapha Kemal has directed that the radio services be chanted from the newly adopted Turkish Koran by 25 clergymen.

This is the second notable departure from ancient custom in religious service instituted by the progressive Turkish President this year. The Arabic Koran, always unintelligible as Latin to the layman, was replaced early last month in some Istanbul mosques by a Turkish translation. These innovations are in consummation of the Nationalist Government's aim of adapting the Islamic religion to the needs of modern Turkey.

We cordially indorse the United Boston Unemployment Relief Campaign. Give your share now.

OIL TARIFF PRESSURE FACES NEW ENGLAND

OKLAHOMA CITY, Feb. 2 (AP)—A conference to propose a four-state boycott of New England manufacturing concerns to force eastern support for an oil tariff was forecast yesterday by Mr. J. S. Adams, chairman of the Oklahoma City Oil Tariff Committee.

Mr. Adams, who said a definite time and place for the meeting had not been selected, declared representatives of industrial interests in Oklahoma, Louisiana, Texas and New Mexico would be invited. It was said the meeting might be held next week, possibly in Houston.

FOREIGN LOANS OF $1,000,000,000 YEAR REPORTED

Senate Committee Estimates Public Losses of $2,000,000,000

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1—Foreign loans floated by American bankers totaled more than $1,000,000,000 each year from 1924 to 1930, inclusive, with the exception of 1929, according to the record of the Senate Finance Committee's investigation made public yesterday by Senator Hiram Johnson (R.) of California.

It was estimated in the documents in the committee's hands that the American investing public had lost approximately $2,000,000,000 on these issues from defaults and depreciation. Bankers who sold them, on the other hand, had made $1,000,000,000 in commissions, it was estimated.

Losses from South American bonds were placed at $1,100,000,000 while those from European government securities have depreciated almost $800,000,000 and European industrial loans have dropped $464,000,000 in value, according to the record.

A statement filed with the committee by Mr. Thomas W. Lamont, partner of J. P. Morgan & Co., also made public yesterday, showed that the firm had made gross profits of $10,883,626 from the sale of foreign bonds in the United States from 1919 to 1932.

The firm's expenses on the sales were $811,722, leaving a net profit, including overhead expenses, of $10,071,903, Mr. Lamont's statement showed. Gross profits of $10,313,919 were made by the Morgan company from the sale of $1,807,578,000 in government bonds, and $569,706 from the flotation of $68,000,000 of foreign industrial loans.

SKILLFUL WORK NEEDED IN INDIA OVER FRANCHISE

Hindu-Moslem Division Looms Up in Every Point of Debate

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

DELHI, India, Feb. 2—Strong efforts are being made to prevent Indian communal divisions from wrecking the work being carried out by the Round Table Conference committees, which are in session here.

This was revealed at meetings of the franchise committee, charged with drafting a new electoral system. At virtually every stage of the deliberations the committee comes in touch with conflicting Hindu-Moslem ambitions, and the Marquis of Lothian, chairman of the committee, has to face the delicate task of steering between currents which have hampered India's constitutional advance for decades.

At present India's electoral system enfranchises less than 3 per cent of the population and the task of the franchise committee is to extend this voting strength to enable provincial legislatures to operate along more democratic lines. The committee's terms of reference recognize the importance of communal divisions, but point out that this issue is one for the Indians themselves to solve.

In this regard unofficial efforts to reach a solution are being made by the consultative committee—a group formed by the Viceroy as a connecting link between the committees now in India and the Round Table Conference which has adjourned.

The main scheme for a communal settlement thus lies outside the scope of franchise and Lord Lothian is determined to keep it there. He recognizes his committee has a specific task to accomplish and the wider political issues of the Indian controversy are being rigidly excluded from interfering. His policy concides with that of the Government of India which has already excluded this topic in drafting a new constitution for the Northwest Frontier Province—a most important area from the viewpoint of India's security.

While Lord Lothian's committee is working in the palatial chamber of the Princes in New Delhi, Moslems have been in session in the ancient Mosque of old Delhi. When Lord Lothian arrived in India he found a large section of Moslems unwilling to coöperate, but now such has been the improvement in the situation that it appears likely the Moslems will hold their objections in abeyance.

CASHLIN RESIGNS OFFICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Feb. 2 — Mr. Peter J. Cashlin, Newfoundland Minister of Finance and Customs, has resigned from the Government.

THAT
refreshing
TASTE

MANY people prefer Squibb Dental Cream simply because it leaves such a clean, refreshed feeling in the mouth. But that very taste is a sign of something far more important. It's the high content and purity of Squibb Milk of Magnesia in this great dentifrice that makes it so soothing and invigorating to the mouth.

Squibb's cleans teeth safely and thoroughly, by methods modern and effective. You run no risk of damaging tooth-enamel with harsh abrasives or irritants when you use Squibb's. It contains no grit—no astringent—nothing that can possibly be harmful.

Try Squibb Dental Cream tonight. See how beautifully it cleans—how it brings out the natural luster of your teeth and enhances the brightness of your smile. See how it refreshes. Your druggist has it, in big, economical tubes.

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SQUIBB DENTAL CREAM

THE NEW WOOLEN NECKTIES

In very high favor throughout England and on the Continent, the woolen necktie is becoming equally popular in this country largely as the result of Brooks Brothers importations. It is made of fine combed wool...in a variety of light shades and small checked patterns on white grounds. The latter color combinations include red-black-and-white, black-blue-and-white, plain blue-and-white, and various arrangements of greens and browns. These ties may be worn either with our collar-attached shirts or with the starched linen collar.

Woolen Ties $1.50 *Cheviot Ties* $1.50

Brooks Brothers
CLOTHING
Men's Furnishings, Hats & Shoes
NEW YORK · BOSTON · NEWPORT · PALM BEACH

NEWBURY, COR. BERKELEY STREET, BOSTON
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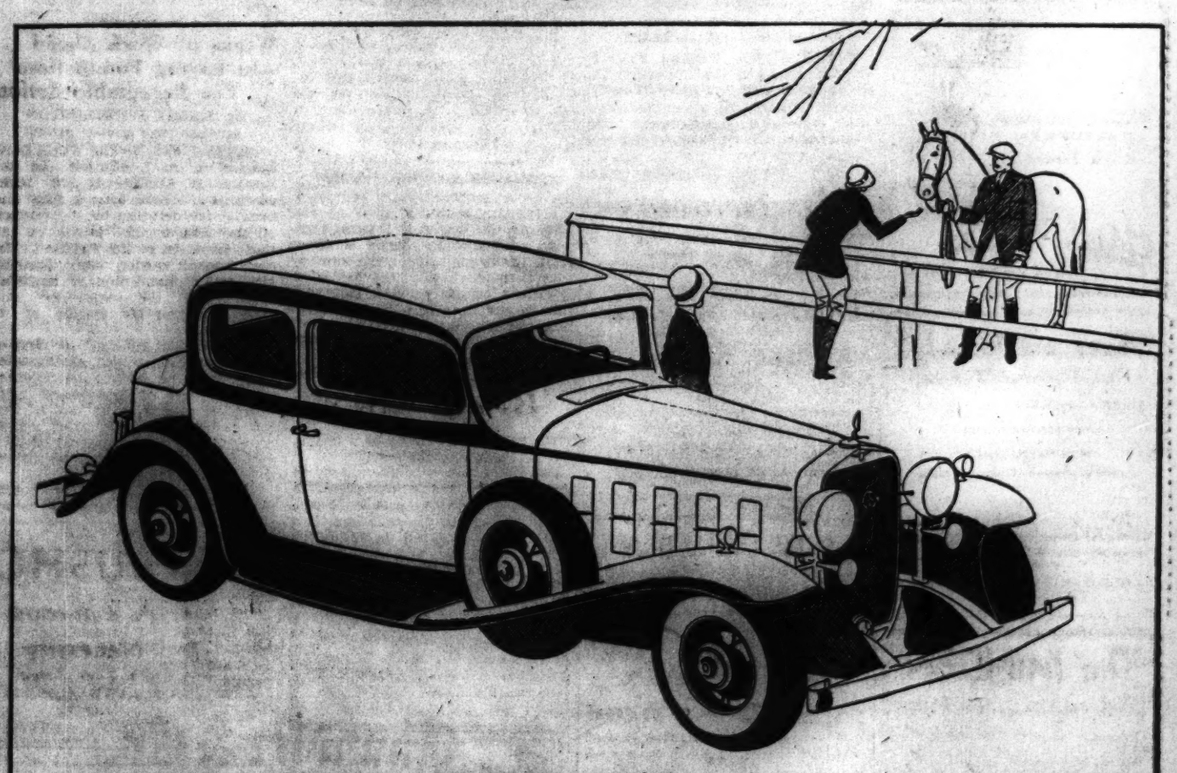
☆ La Salle V-8 ☆



ONLY $2395, F. O. B. DETROIT, FOR A NEW LASALLE V-8

Many persons are surprised when they learn that La Salle ownership is so easily within their reach. For there is a widespread belief that La Salle prices are considerably higher than they actually are. This, of course, is quite logical—for La Salle is one of America's truly fine and distinguished cars, and one naturally would assume that it were priced accordingly. La Salle, however, shares in the manufacturing economies made possible by Cadillac's production of four complete lines of automobiles—and, as a result, carries a price which is really sensational for a car so distinguished and fine. If you are among those who have been denying themselves the greater pleasure and satisfaction of owning a really fine motor car—investigate La Salle. It is priced as low as $2395, f. o. b. Detroit—and is remarkably economical to maintain. May we send you a La Salle for a trial drive?

☆ *The G. M. A. C. plan of payment is recommended to all buyers of Cadillac and LaSalle motor cars* ☆

CADILLAC MOTOR CAR COMPANY
DIVISION OF GENERAL MOTORS
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

EXTENSION WORK IN EDUCATION ATTRACTS IDLE

Many Unemployed Take Advantage of Courses Offered by State

Appreciation of the efforts of the State to aid those without work is shown by the regular attendance of many unemployed at the Coöperative University Courses each day. A variety of useful subjects, both academic and technical, is open to the applicant and with the payment of a nominal fee of 25 cents, as many of the courses as time will permit may be taken.

The primary purpose of the courses is not so much to educate the unemployed as to give them a morale-sustaining program which will arouse their interest in study and stimulate constructive thought. All courses are given in the afternoon in order that those who wish to attend them may have the morning free to search for employment and the evening for study.

Coöperating with the Massachusetts Emergency Committee on Unemployment, which is sponsoring the Coöperative University Courses, are the faculties of such institutions as Boston University, Harvard College, Harvard G. S. B. A., Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Museum of Fine Arts, Northeastern University, North Bennet Street Industrial School, Radcliffe College, Tufts College, Wellesley College, Y. W. C. A. and others. Instructors from these institutions are offering their time free, while the North Bennet Street School, the Old South Meeting House, Y. W. C. A., Burroughs Newsboys' Foundation and the Massachusetts School of Art have volunteered space in their buildings for the meetings.

The steady grinding of small files and scroll saws can be heard as busy hands shape useful articles from plates of brass and silver in the metal work classes at the Y. W. C. A. There, also, others are working out individual designs in soft bits of leather, while at the North Bennet Street School members of the classes are shaping odd vases or other types of pottery in the classes of plastic arts.

Those who attend the Friday course on music appreciation hear not only valuable talks by heads of musical institutions, but also examples of the master works of great composers on the phonograph. Another group of music lovers has been formed to practice choral singing under trained leadership.

On Monday such courses as business English, business economics and salesmanship are offered while those interested in art can choose between classes in art appreciation and commercial industrial art given on Tuesday afternoons. Literature, marketing, advertising and business organization courses take place on Wednesday. Classes in typewriting, retail selling and business law and in metal and leather craft are offered on Thursday.

In addition to these courses are stenographic dictation, finance and a newly formed class in psychology on Friday and accounting and journalism on Tuesday.

Though some classes are limited in the number it is possible to take and are already filled to capacity, there is still an opportunity for many who wish to join the courses in other subjects. Contrary to the original plan, admission to these classes will remain open throughout the entire period so that those who did not take advantage of them at the opening may do so at any time.

Full details of the Coöperative University Courses may be obtained from the Massachusetts Emergency Committee on Unemployment, room 364 in the State House.

Dairy Unit to Buy Coöperative Firm

BARRE, Vt., Feb. 2 (AP)—Purchase of the United Farmers' Coöperative Creamery of Morrisville and Boston, Mass., by the New England Dairies, Inc., the agency formed to stabilize the New England milk situation, has been agreed upon, Dr. E. H. Bancroft, president of the latter organization announced here today.

Dr. Bancroft, who returned last night from Boston, where he had been in conference with officials of the Morrisville Creamery and with the New England Governors' Advisory Committee most of last week, said consummation of the agreement depended on approval by the creamery's stockholders. He was confident that approval would be voted at the stockholders' meeting Feb. 20. If it is obtained, the New England Dairies, Inc., will seek to resell the creamery to friendly interests.

Only four large creameries remain in the New England territory, Dr. Bancroft said, whose officials have not reached agreement with the dairy agency, and three of these are regarded as favorable. The largest of the four is the Bellows Falls Coöperative Creamery, which has indicated sympathy for the plan. With these in agreement, the new marketing agency will be ready to go into the Boston market in the hope of raising the wholesale price from 5 to 6 cents a quart.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (500kc-598m)

5:00 p. m.—George Tompkins; Jack Penniman, accompanist.
5:15 NBC, "Skippy," children's sketch.
5:30 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
6:00 Joe Rine's Orchestra.
6:30 "The Old Painter."
6:35 News; announcements.
6:45 NBC, Stebbins Boys: sketch.
7:00 Harold Hurley, songs.
7:15 NBC, Campbell Orchestra.
7:30 NBC, Alice Joy, contralto; orchestra.
7:45 The "Clefs."
8:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Magazine sketch.
9:00 NBC, Musical Magazine; orchestra; Barry Devine, baritone.
9:30 NBC, Fuller Man; Mabel Jackson, soprano; Earle Spicer, baritone; Don Voorhees's Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Walter Winchell, humorist; Ted Fiorito's Orchestra from Cleveland; John Hamp's Orchestra from Detroit.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Maltine story.
5:30 Agricultural markets review.
5:40 "Pied Piper of Radioland."
6:00 Studio announcements; news. United Boston Unemployment Relief Campaign.
6:15 Talk, Gov. John G. Winant of New Hampshire.
6:30 NBC, Ray Perkins, "Old Topper."
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Black Iron Blackbirds, male trio.
7:30 Goldman String Ensemble.
7:45 Legal problems, Gleason L. Archer.
8:00 Frigidarians.
8:30 Melody Speedway; orchestra; quartet; piano novelty.
8:45 NBC, Sisters of the Skillet.
9:00 NBC, Household Orchestra; soloist; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, "Great Personalities": "Mme. Schumann-Heink"; orchestra.
10:00 J. C. Roy, Anti-Communist League.
10:15 Dixie Jubilee Singers.
10:30 NBC, Clara, Lu and Em.
10:45 NBC, Soloists; orchestra.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:25 Egyptian Room Orchestra.
12:00 Paramount organ, Roland Pomerat.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—The Dance Parade.
5:15 "Old Man Sunshine"; songs and humor.
5:30 "Musical Mirror"; Helen Barr, soprano; string ensemble.
5:45 Joe Solomon's Orchestra.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Eleanor Talcott, songs.
6:30 Bob Emery's Spelling Bee.
6:45 Melody Duets: soloists; orchestra.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Bing" Crosby; orchestra.
7:30 CBS, Kaltenborn Edits the News.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey, orchestra.
8:00 CBS, The Bath Club: Interview; soloist; quartet; orchestra.
8:15 CBS, Abe Lyman's Orchestra.
8:30 Organ and piano duets; soloist.
8:45 CBS, "Ed" Sullivan; Bert Lahr; Lew Brown and Ray Henderson; orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Ben Bernie and his orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Mystery sketch.
10:00 Necco Sweet Tones; Edward Jardon, tenor; string orchestra.
10:15 "Sears N. E. Million Dollar Days."
10:30 Joe Solomon's Orchestra.
10:45 CBS, Talk; Alfred E. Smith.
11:00 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:15 Weather; news.
11:30 Jimmie Gallagher's Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Gus Arnheim's Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Noble Sissle's Orchestra.
1:00 CBS, Freddie Martin's Orchestra.
1:30 CBS, Claude Hopkins's Orchestra.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:15 p. m.—CBS, Vivian Ruth; orchestra.
5:30 CBS, "Salty Sam, the Sailor."
5:45 CBS, "Going to Press."
6:00 CBS, Arthur Jarrett; orchestra.
6:15 Reis and Dunn, comedy and songs.
6:30 CBS, Warnow Orchestra; quartet.
6:45 CBS, Stretz Orchestra, soloist.
6:59 Studio announcements; news.
7:15 Joe Solomon's Orchestra.
7:30 Bob Emery; Prof. J. R. Lunt.
7:45 Yankee String Ensemble.
8:00 "Carmen"; Chicago Civic Opera Company.
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Columbia Symphony Irchestra.
11:30 CBS, George Olsen's Orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—William Lewis, tenor.
5:15 Piano melodies.
5:30 Aloha-Oe Orchestra.
6:00 Vocal program.
6:15 "Album of Dreams."
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 "Songs we love to hear."

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, Cheerio.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:00 noon—NBC, General Electric Home Circle.
12:45 p. m.—Neapolitan Dutch Girls.
1:00 p. m.—"The Daily Tattler."
2:00 p. m.—The Radio Pastor.
2:15 p. m.—Neapolitan Dutch Girls.
2:30 p. m.—New England Kitchen.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.
4:00 p. m.—News and stocks.
4:15 p. m.—Larry Murphy, songs.
4:30 p. m.—NBC, The Lady Next Door.
4:45 p. m.—NBC, Phil Spitalny's Orchestra.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
8:15 a. m.—NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, School of Cookery.
11:15 a. m.—Aidan Redmond, baritone; organ.
11:45 a. m.—John L. Fogarty, tenor.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
12:45 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—Matinée dance.
2:00 p. m.—Songs, Lou Baker.
2:30 p. m.—Symphony Orchestra.
3:00 p. m.—Greater Boston Federaton of Churches program.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
11:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:15 p. m.—King's Chapel service.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS, Aunt Jemima, songs.
2:15 p. m.—Ann Leaf at the organ.
2:30 p. m.—CBS, American School of the Air.
3:00 p. m.—CBS, Edna Wallace Hopper.
3:15 p. m.—CBS, "Four Eton Boys."
3:30 p. m.—CBS, Arthur Jarrett, tenor.
3:45 p. m.—CBS, Columbia Salon Orchestra.
4:00 p. m.—"Spotlighting Modern Education."
4:15 p. m.—CBS, United States Navy Band Concert.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; records; talks.
8:45 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:00 noon—Charles Boulangers Orchestra.
1:00 p. m.—CBS, Taft Orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—CBS, Rita Carlton Orchestra.
3:00 p. m.—Records; shop news; news.
3:00 p. m.—The Rhythm Band.
3:30 p. m.—Woman's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—Matinée String Orchestra.
4:45 p. m.—Francis J. Cronin, organist.

'WRITTEN WORD' EXHIBIT COMES TO BOSTON STORE

Skill of the Advertising Writer Shown in Display at Filene's

An exhibit provocatively titled "The Written Word," for which men have chinked over and arranged words and word sequences as a lapidary sifts and selects jewels to be set, is on public view in Boston in the fourth-floor galleries of the William Filene's Sons gift store at Hawley and Franklin Streets.

Several months ago the items were got together purely as an adventurous experiment by Mr. Marcus Goodrich, of the staff, for the advertising writers of the N. W. Ayer & Son, Inc., agency at Philadelphia. But word of it got round; all sorts of people who admitted they really could not actually tell advertising writing from any other mystical process, got in to see it; Mr. Goodrich and the others observed this, and murmured "Well! Well!" and decided that perhaps the exhibit better go on tour.

Thus for two weeks Mr. Goodrich will stay in Boston with the words, explaining their selection and sometimes their accomplishments, to whoever shows an interest, each day at 11 a. m. and again at 3 p. m.

Knowledge of Writing

Mr. Goodrich has some private knowledge about writing. He has written everything from foreign correspondence for a great New York newspaper to "execrable movie continuities and improbable dramatic criticism," as he describes it. He begins to discuss his exhibit with the tone and manner of a young man who considers himself a very poor speaker indeed, but shortly arrives at a manner so compounded of simplicity, and confidence, and color, that he risks making even the most diffident before him wonder if perhaps it wouldn't be better to give up whatever they are doing and go into the advertising business, a sort of Harun-el-Rashid world.

The chief value of the exhibit seems to be that it stimulates thinking about other bits of beautiful, clear, rhythmic writing you have seen and where you have seen them. At the head of the little folder Mr. Goodrich will give you is a paragraph which begins, "A few representative examples from . . ." and in that instant you remember with pleasure what wit and magical rhythm went into the title of one of Miss Edna Millay's books, making it "A Few Figs From Thistles. . . ."

Someone has said, "Taste, imagination, and rhythm; by so much good writing makes itself known."

Someone else has said, "It is an old axiom, that hard writing makes easy reading."

The first would always be true; the latter, sometimes. Still, there have been men who never rewrote a word but managed, at the first, to achieve something very like perfection.

Perhaps we hear most often of Lincoln's having done this, with the Gettysburg address. There is the legend that he pulled an old, crumpled envelope out of his pocket on a train and dashed down the words which have scarcely ever been challenged since as "a pure well of English undefiled." But there seems to be a certain amount of evidence to support the counter-legend that Lincoln did nothing of the kind, working instead on the speech over a considerable time; changing, polishing, softening here, strengthening there.

Flaws in Ideas

This is an exhibit which touches upon flaws in the idea that if you shorten a sentence, and compress and sharpen a phrase, you necessarily make it better. It is true there is an axiom which says, with a grand and inclusive prematurity, "The shorter a thing, the better it is!" There is just enough truth in that to make it one of the most dangerous of rules to exercise.

There are plenty of examples of writers who have made themselves exceedingly tedious, it is true, by stocking up with plenty of words, straightaway using them all. A talent for shortening and cutting out words can, nevertheless, be a boomerang.

But there, the exhibit cannot, in any wise, be really explained. It needs to be seen, as the delicate saying is, to be appreciated. More than that, it should most certainly be seen by those who diligently deplore sleazy uses of words, thinking it would be wholesome on occasion even to see differences between good and poor writing outlined in fire.

Naturally, the emphasis is upon good advertising and poor. The contemporary examples, contributed by members of the staff, are done by men having experience and often reputations not only in this field but in other forms of literary excellence. A critic thought a little bit ago, to stump Mr. Goodrich by suggesting that it was an impertinence to put excerpts from Thomas Paine, and Plato and Conrad and Turgenev side by side with the less mellow and probably less deserving writings of modern advertising men!

Mr. Goodrich liked being able to point out that the alter-ego writings of these contemporaries were being regularly published in the same relative classes of publications that Conrad and Turgenev would publish in today if they were here.

And at the last, think what you will of it, Mr. Goodrich will remind you that the collection does not assume a triumphant and snobbish perfection. It merely intends to "denote those qualities of taste, imagination and rhythm by which good writing makes itself known."

Theaters

"The House of Connelly"

Tremont Theater — The Group Theater, Inc., presents "The House of Connelly," by Paul Green, under sponsorship of the Theater Guild. Week beginning Feb. 1, 1932. First time in Boston. The cast:

Big Sis	Fannie Belle De Knight
Big Sue	Elizabeth Williams
Patsy Tate	Margaret Barker
Will Connelly	Franchot Tone
Jesse Tate	Art Smith
Geraldine Connelly	Stella Adler
Evelyn Connelly	Kimlos Stoddard
Robert Connelly	Morris Carnovsky
Mrs. Connelly	Mary Morris
Duffy	J. E. Bromberg
Virginia Buchanan	Dorothy Patten
Essie	Ruth Nelson

"The House of Connelly" must be regarded as a significant modern American play. Mr. Green has dramatized the story of the decay of an old Southern family, and of its regeneration by a daughter of one of its tenants, who, through her devotion to the land, and, it must be confessed, through a determination that balks at nothing, wins the young master of the House of Connelly and makes herself mistress of its domains. It is not a pretty play, with the feeble young scion, the fatuous and vicious uncle, the stern matriarch, the spinster daughters, the Negresses who serve as veristic chorus, the revelation of a blemished and sordid family history. On the opening night, there was a rather free use of profanity, which for the remaining performances probably will be modified by the censor. A certain looseness of structure and a dependence upon mental dramatic action, as in such Russian dramas as "The Cherry Orchard," may limit the public for the play, but its authenticity and its honesty will appeal to everybody who cares for the drama as social criticism.

The performance was admirable. The cast, composed mostly of young players, had clearly been intelligently directed, and had themselves gained a clear conception of their characters, which they were able to project across the footlights.

L. A. S.

Boston Stage Notes

Mr. Maurice Chevalier is opening a brief engagement at the Colonial this afternoon, assisted by Mr. Jacques Fray and Mr. Mario Braggiotti. His further appearances will be tonight and tomorrow afternoon and evening.

Sue Hastings's Marionettes will inhabit the Colonial for the rest of the week. "Little Black Sambo" will be presented at Thursday and Saturday matinées; "Winnie-the-Pooh" on Friday afternoon and Saturday morning, and "The Puppet Follies" on Friday evening.

On Feb. 15, Miss Katharine Cornell will begin an engagement at the Shubert in Mr. Rudolf Besier's "The Barretts of Wimpole Street."

Anniversary Week at the Fine Arts, beginning Feb. 15, will be given over to a repertory of successes of the last year, selected by popular ballot, in this order: "Le Million," "Storm Over Asia," "Blue Angel," "Bockbierfest," "Anna Christie," "Lady of the Lake," "Karamazov." Beginning Feb. 22, a return of "Zwei Herzen im ¾ Takt."

The opera tonight is "Carmen," with Mme. Supervia in the title rôle; tomorrow afternoon, "Lohengrin," with Mme. Lehmann as Elsa.

Motion Pictures

Fine Arts Theater

The Mereminska Trio gave a chamber music recital at the Fine Arts Theater last evening, preceding the showing of the new French film "La Douceur d'Aimer" is mildly amusing, not so elephantine as some recent German products, nor so delectable as former French ones. The cast:

Germaine	Renee Devillers
Albert Dumontier	Victor Boucher
René	Henri Bosc
Suzy Valbreuse	Alice Roberts
Lorette	Therese Dorny
Simone	Simone Bourdet

The inhabitants of French motion pictures live in dwellings très moderne. Possibly the angular settings are thought to provide a background fitted to the story. For although there might conceivably be quadrangles, rectangles, even hexagons, in human relationships, the French "amour" is still a "triangle." The triangle offered this week does not glitter overmuch and has a moral at every corner.

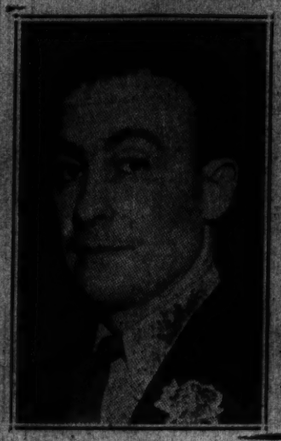
Firstly, we gathered, it is best not to marry a theatrical man, especially if he is given to distributing autographed photographs of himself among feminine colleagues. Secondly, if you do commit such a marital faux pas, do not pull a long face and look abused at your husband's engaging manner with other ladies. Rather do as Colette of the recent "Delphine" did, and hoist your man with his own petard. The third moral comes from the mouth of the hero, Albert Dumontier, "The sweetness of loving is forgiving." Or, as a greater Frenchman said: "To understand all is to forgive all."

M. Boucher as Albert Dumontier, who comes up to Paris from the provinces to recover his stolen jazz compositions, wears his part with lightsome ease. It is easier to believe in him as a Frenchman, and a human being, than it is to regard with distress the supposed sufferings of the perfectly tailored René. The spunkless Germaine, wearing the tragic mask throughout the picture, deserves to be shaken.

But after all, it isn't the story, it's the dialogue, that matters. Somehow French people have such a beautiful way of speaking French.

M. L.

Reveals to Public Art of 'Ad' Writing



MARCUS GOODRICH

We cordially indorse the United Boston Unemployment Relief Campaign. Give your share now.

Music

Opera Season Opens

Boston Opera House—The Chicago Civic Opera Company opened a two weeks' engagement last night with a brilliant performance of "Tosca" by Puccini. The cast:

Floria Tosca	Claudia Muzio
Mario Cavaradossi	Charles Hackett
Baron Scarpia	Vanni-Marcoux
Cesare Angelotti	Eugenio Sandrini
The Sacristan	Salvatore Baccaloni
Spoletta	Octave Dua
Sciarrone	Antonio Nicolich
A shepherd	Helen Ornstein
A jailer	Eugenio Sandrini
Conductor	Roberto Moranzoni

Displaying their usual flair for conservative yet richly satisfying stage settings, the Chicagoans offered an opening scene pictorially adequate and provided a sumptuous apartment for Baron Scarpia in the second act which contrasted sharply with the barren parapet upon which the action of the third act took place—barren, yet withal very realistically conceived. And so, having set the stage, we proceed to the performance.

To most enthusiasts for "Tesca" there are but three people in the cast—Tosca, Mario and Scarpia. Yet in considering the performance last night one should not overlook the plump Sacristan, a droll fellow and a wily one, if we are to believe Mr. Baccaloni, who sang the part. In writing of Mme. Muzio one finds it difficult to restrain the pen. Her appearances are always eagerly anticipated, and her performance left one in no doubt that she is steadily growing in histrionic ability. Her "Tosca" was revealed in a slowly mounting crescendo which she sustained until the final leap from the parapet. An excellent piece of work.

Mr. Hackett was in fine voice and gave a convincing portrait of the sorely tried artist, Mr. Vanni-Marcoux's masterly delineation of Scarpia. One readily condones a temporary vocal submergence in remembering the finished performance of this singer, acting so easily accomplished that it appeared deceptively simple. No detail, however small, escapes the vigilance of Mr. Vanni-Marcoux, if that detail may heighten a dramatic moment.

The remaining parts were adequately taken and the entire opera sped along at a pace which left no opportunity for dull measures, thanks to Mr. Moranzoni, whose reading of what amounts to a prelude to Act III was engrossing. One became more than ever convinced that preludes may become a vital portion of an act if played after the curtain rises. An unusually auspicious opening night.

O. M. S.

MARKET PROXIMITY AIDS ESSEX FARMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LYNN, Mass., Feb. 2—Essex County farmers have benefited by nearness of market and diversification of products, according to Mr. Ralph H. Gaskill, manager of the Essex County Coöperative Farming Association, in his report to the annual meeting at Topsfield, Mass.

"Those engaged in mixed farming, poultry and market gardening have come through the past two years in much better shape than most other types of business," he reported.

"But at present the dairy industry is operated at a loss. Much may be gained by proposed laws for a more equitable inspection of dairies supplying milk to our large markets and the strengthening of our producers' organization to bring better understanding between producers, distributors and consumers."

Boston Elevated Deficit for 1931 Set at $1,904,945

Cost of operating the Boston Elevated Railway exceeded revenues by $1,904,945 for the calendar year ending Dec. 31, according to the annual report of the public trustees filed yesterday with the Legislature. Operating economies of $1,271,226 were effected, but were offset by a decline in gross revenues for 1931 of $2,655,614. This falling off in revenue is the most considerable since 1919. The high point in annual revenue was reached in 1926 with $35,481,313, the report stated.

Deficit assesments are determined on the basis of a "trustee year" or fiscal year ending June 30 in any year. There is for this year to date a deficit recorded of $1,452,455 but as the months of least revenue are probably over, it is expected, according to an official of the company, that the deficit will not mount to any great extent.

At the end of the "trustee year," either fares will have to be raised or assessments on the towns made to correct the deficit, it is announced. The last deficit to be made up was for the year 1918, when, according to a company official, a sum exceeding $3,000,000 was assessed against the towns. This sum, he said, has been practically repaid. There is no expectation that this year's deficit will be so large by $1,000,000.

According to the report of the trustees, the desirability of a voluntary reduction of 10 per cent in wages for 1932 has been proposed to the Boston Carmen's Union. The trustees cannot require such action because an agreement now in effect runs until July 1, 1932, according to the report. The trustees pointed out that the decrease in passengers was less in Boston during the last calendar year than in all other major cities. It emphasized the prevailing business conditions with the reduction of men employed and the short work week as instrumental in causing the unfavorable balance.

The trustees proposed that the Legislature give the State Department of Public Utilities complete authority in the licensing of buses in order to obviate the necessity of obtaining a license from every community through which the operation of a bus is planned.

Dealers See Norge Refrigerator Line

More than 300 dealers enthusiastically approved the new 1932 line of Norge refrigerators last night at a dinner given at the Hotel Kenmore in Boston. Mr. Jack Waddell, president of the General Equipment Corporation of Boston, as toastmaster introduced executives from the Norge Company headquarters and from the Cramer-Krasselt Company, advertising and merchandising counselors.

Mr. John H. Knapp, vice-president of the Norge Company, called attention to the unusually strong financial condition of his company and said that their plant and manufacturing facilities are today second to none in the industry. He also called the dealers' attention to the strong public acceptance of the Norge, as indicated in the substantial increase in sales for 1931 over 1930. Mr. Knapp pointed out that 83 per cent of the homes wired for electricity are still without mechanical refrigeration.

Maj. Howard E. Blood, president of the Norge Corporation, explained the construction of the Norge and particularly emphasized the importance of the Rollator idea. This feature is exclusive with Norge. The cutaway of the Rollator was shown by Major Blood in explaining its features.

Mr. R. Caldwell of the Cramer-Krasselt Company pointed out that a large mass of advertising and an equally large amount of consumer satisfaction had put over electric refrigerators.

Mr. N. G. O'Hara, eastern sales manager, and James Davin, factory representative, expressed enthusiasm for the prospects for the electric refrigerator industry for 1932.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Mass meeting, auspices Harvard Liberal Club; subject, "The United States and the Sino-Japanese Crisis"; speakers: Prof. Arthur N. Holcombe, Prof. William L. Langer and Prof. Bruce C. Hopper; Common Room, Lowell House, 7:30.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): Talk on "Everyday Law," by Mrs. Suzanne Shalins, 7.

East Boston Home Club: Open meeting, address by Mr. Leverett Saltonstall, speaker of Massachusetts House of Representatives, clubhouse, 7:30. (Public invited.)

Longy School of Music: Open house concert, 44 Church Street, Cambridge, 8.

Manuscript Club: Meeting, talks, "Poetry in the Making," by Miss Nancy Byrd Turner, and "Books and the Publisher," by Miss Sarah Ware Bassett, Hotel Westminster, 7:30.

Opening class in course on Esperanto, Room 516, Pierce Building, Copley-Square, 7:30.

Lowell Institute: First lecture in series on "Medieval Contrasts" by Prof. Charles H. Taylor, Harvard University, Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 8.

Dinner, New England Horsemen's Society, Hotel Statler, 6:30.

Boston Steward's Club: Monthly meeting, Hotel Statler, 7:45.

Boston Society of Architects: Dinner meeting; address, "Improvement of the Charles River Basin," by Mr. Arthur A. Shurcliffe, Architectural Club, 6.

Theaters

Tremont—"The House of Connally," 8:15.
Fine Arts—"La Douceur d'Aimer," French film. Continuous from 1 to 11.

Music

Boston Opera House—"Carmen," 8:00.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Faelten Pianoforte School: Recital, "Animals in Music," by Miss Anne Gulick, Faelten Hall, 30 Huntington Avenue, 11:30.

Meeting and luncheons, New England Gas Association, Hotel Statler.

Children's Museum of Boston: Illustrated talk on mammal habits in New England during winter, 10:30. Lecture on Costa Rica, with films and slides, 3; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Ancient Portrait Sculpture, Miss Maginnis, 11.

New England Historic Genealogical Society: Meeting and election of officers; talk, "The Mother of Washington," by Miss Nancy Byrd Turner, Wilder Hall, 9 Ashburton Place, afternoon.

Boston Rotary Club: Fellowship day; entertainment by Mr. Walter M. Smith, trumpeter; Rotary Quartet; Mr. George E. Hunt, master of ceremonies; ballroom, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

First in lecture series on American History, by the Rev. Carroll Perry; "The Fame of Washington," home of Mrs. L. Carteret Penno, 339 Beacon Street, 3.

Music

Boston Opera House—"Lohengrin," 2:00.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays, except Mondays, from 9 to 4:30; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Exhibition of the Ross collection; modern French paintings lent by Mr. John T. Spaulding; Daumier lithographs; selection of modern American prints; Dürer's Life of the Virgin and other German sixteenth century woodcuts; sixteenth century French drawings.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Manuscript, drawings and paintings by John Ruskin, from his own collection at Brantwood in Lancashire.

Goodman-Walker Print Shop, 607 Boylston Street—Paintings in tempera by R. Arcadius Lyon.

R. C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Recent portraits by Leopold Seyffert. Through Feb. 13.

Grace Horne Galleries, 446 Stuart Street—Drawings and woodcuts of Italy and the Austrial Tyrol, by Katharine M. Gericke. Through Feb. 13.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Landscape and marine paintings by Ogden M. Pleissner.

Scherwe Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print display.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Exhibition of Claude sketches engraved by Harlom. Also a group of photogravures.

Doll & Richards Galleries, 138 Newbury Street—Water colors by C. Scott White. Through Feb. 2. European sketches by Kay Peterson. Through Feb. 13.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Paintings by J. Eliot Enneking. Through Feb. 21.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor

We cordially indorse the United Boston Unemployment Relief Campaign. Give your share now.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Light snow, turning to rain, and warmer tonight; Wednesday cloudy, probably with rain; fresh southerly winds; minimum temperature tonight near 32.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain tonight and probably Wednesday morning; warmer tonight.

Maine and New Hampshire: Snow tonight and Wednesday; rising temperature.

Vermont: Snow tonight and probably Wednesday morning; warmer tonight.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Increasing south becoming strong southwest winds; weather overcast with rain over south and snow changing to rain over north portion tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	42	42	Montreal	10	12
Bismarck	0	2	Nantucket	24	26
Boston	34	25	New Orleans	66	66
Buffalo	30	30	New York	34	34
Calgary	-6	-2	Norfolk, Va.	42	42
Charleston	56	62	North Platte	6	20
Chicago	38	36	Philadelphia	34	32
Cincinnati	40	40	Phoenix, Ariz.	54	70
Denver	36	58	Pittsburgh	32	36
Eastport, Me.	8	8	Portland, Me.	16	18
Hatteras	58	58	Raleigh	38	48
Honolulu, T.H.		76	St. Louis	40	42
7 p.m. Feb. 1	72		St. Paul	10	10
Helena, Mont.	-8	0	Salt Lake City	34	44
Huron, S. D.	0	10	San Francisco	38	48
Jacksonville	60	66	Santa Fe, N.M.	30	46
Kansas City	42	42	Seattle	32	32
Key West	74	78	Tampa	60	74
Los Angeles	42	52	Washington	36	36
Memphis	50	52	Wichita, Kan.	42	42
Miami, Fla.	70	72	Williston, N.D.	-2	0

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Feb. 2.
B—Maximum Feb. 1.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 7:52 p. m., Wednesday 8:12 a. m.
Height of tides 7.6 feet, 9.2 feet.
Light all vehicles at 5:28 p. m.

JUDGES ARE CONFIRMED

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP)—The Senate Judiciary Committee yesterday reported favorably the nominations of Gunnar H. Nordbye and Matthew M. Joyce to be district judges in Minnesota.

I. C. C. GRANTS RAIL PERMIT

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission today authorized the Northwestern Pacific Railroad Company to acquire control of the Petaluma & Santa Rosa Railroad in Sonoma County, California. The road operates 50 miles of tracks.

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70 suits *are*	55	100 overcoats *are*	75
65 suits *are*	50	85 overcoats *are*	65
60 suits *are*	45	75 overcoats *are*	55
50 suits *are*	35	65 overcoats *are*	45

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NEW YORK

FRESH APPEALS PRESENTED FOR FEDERAL RELIEF

Private Facilities Inadequate Say Backers of $375,000,000 Bill

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 — Alleged inadequacy of relief facilities throughout the United States were again emphasized before a congressional committee yesterday as evidence of the need for immediate passage of the La Follette-Costigan bill providing $375,000,000 for relief funds.

A list of witnesses representing many branches of organized labor and private charity who had previously testified before a Senate committee came before the House Committee on Labor today stating that the emergency is now even greater than before.

In the meantime the Senate continued discussion of the bill which had received a favorable report from the committee on that side of the Capitol.

Mr. Edward McGrady, legislative representative of the American Federation of Labor, told the House Committee that the recent decision of the railroads to cut wages by 10 per cent added $350,000,000 to the annual wages loss of American labor, which has already suffered a loss from unemployment this year to extent of $12,000,000,000, as compared to 1929.

Nothing but federal relief, he held, could even to a slight degree meet the needs of the hundreds of thousands of men affected by this "appalling loss" in the wage-earning capacity of the American worker.

Mr. Brant A. Scott, vice-president of the West Virginia Mine Workers' Association, said the Friends organization now feeding and clothing the destitute in the mining districts are "not meeting over one-tenth of the need" and that "to care decently for the unemployed of West Virginia at least $2,000,000 more is needed."

Mr. Carl Borders, chairman of the Chicago Workers' Committee on Unemployment, said that "with the very best of luck, $11,500,000 above all private possibilities are needed to provide the slenderest hope of even survival security to approximately 600,000 people."

"Personally," he added, "I see no other source of such a sum than federal aid, and the sooner it is assured the better."

Equally distressing accounts of conditions in the mining sections of Pennsylvania were presented by Mr. David Rinne, representig the miners' relief fund in the Pittsburgh area; Mr. Albert F. Cole of Washington County, and Mr. Joseph Rade of Fayette County.

All three testified to the acute distress in their sections and the utter inadequacy of private funds.

Editors Ask Radio Advertising Check

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 2—Extension of the same restrictions to radio broadcasting that exist on newspaper advertising, guessing contests and lotteries was asked by the New York State Press Association at the closing session of the annual convention of weekly editors here Saturday.

The delegates also voiced opposition to the Post Office Department's practice of soliciting and selling return postage envelopes as an interference with private business!

Weekly newspapers continued on a stable basis in 1931, Mr. Ray W. Shaw, secretary of the association, reported. He said the gross income of the membership papers averaged $14,821 in 1924, whereas the 1931 gross income was $18,666. Mr. Rowan D. Spraker of the Cooperstown Freemason's Journal was elected president of the association.

BOAT MANUFACTURERS RE-ELECT ELCO HEAD

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (AP)—Mr. Henry R. Sutphen, president of the Elco Works of New York, was re-elected president of the National Association of Engine and Boat Manufacturers at the twenty-seventh annual National Motorboat Show.

Also reelected were Messrs. Charles A. Criqui of Buffalo, John B. Farr of Detroit, and Alfred E. Ludeke of Stamford, Conn., vice-presidents; Everett E. Palmer of New York, treasurer; Ira Hand of New York, secretary, and five directors, Stephen F. Briggs of Milwaukee, Charles A. Herrman of Penn Yan, N. Y., Ora J. Mulford of Detroit, Jay W. Smith of Algonac, Mich.

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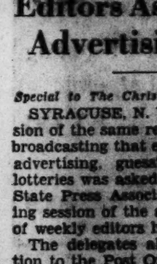
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Hale Calls Navy Engine of Peace As Well as War

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2—Senator Frederick Hale (R.) of Maine, chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, yesterday, discussing relative naval strength of the powers, said that, "in actual combat strength, we are very nearly on an even footing" with Japan.

Dealing generally with the relationship of the American navy to the Geneva Disarmament Conference, Senator Hale urged the passage of the 10-year naval construction bill on the ground that it would go further to induce the rest of the world to disarm than would the present policy of letting the United States Navy fall below treaty standards.

"I firmly believe," he asserted, "that the passage of this bill, with its notification to the world that building on their part means inevitable building on our part, will do more to bring about a further reduction in naval armament than any other possible action that this Congress can take."

American delegates to the Geneva conference will find themselves in a "pitiful position," he said, if the naval construction measure does not become a law and no further building authorizations are enacted.

Revised Monetary Systems Proposed

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP)—The suggestion that the United States prepare a plan for revamping the monetary systems of the world before initiating an international silver conference was made yesterday before a group of western House members studying the silver question.

It came from Mr. F. H. Brownell of New York, representing the American Smelting & Refining Company. He said:

"If, as seems probable, an impartial study finds gold is inadequate, the United States should offer a plan utilising silver in part at least with gold, on a basis that would insure some increase of commodity prices, avoid the dangers of any excessive inflation and of injury to the creditor class, preserve the rights of the debtor class and insure a relative stability of level of the new monetary system when measured in terms of commodity prices."

Mr. Brownell said an international conference appeared necessary in order to stabilize the money systems, including those of India and China, and other silver-using nations. He urged that Congress advocate and encourage such a conference.

He advocated a thorough investigation of the subject, saying the world's money systems must be aided and supplemented by silver. He contended the world has gone too far in discarding silver.

BRAZIL MAKES COKE FROM COFFEE BEAN

RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 2 (By U. P.—The Brazilian Government, after having dumped several million sacks of inferior grade coffee into the Atlantic Ocean, both here and at Santos, now believes it has found a medium of use for the bean.

Although experiments with coffee pressed into briquettes and used as fuel in locomotives of the national railways were not successful, it has now been learned that the same briquettes can be made into fairly combustible coke. Tests made so far with the coke have been entirely satisfactory, although further experiments will be made before coffee-coke production on a large scale will be tried.

BARTLETT TO RUN AGAIN

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP) — Mr. John H. Bartlett, former Governor of New Hampshire announced yesterday he would be a candidate for the House of Representatives from the first New Hampshire district this fall. He was defeated for this office by Mr. William N. Rogers, a Democrat in a recent special election to succeed the late Representative Fletcher Hale.

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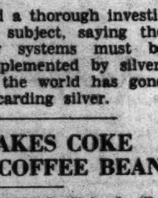
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One Woman Builds, Another Gives Famous Name to Boat

MRS. PATRICK J. HURLEY, Left, With MRS. LORETTA HOWARD, Builder of the New Government Towboat, Mark Twain.

BEST PICTURES UP TO PATRONS, FILM MAN SAYS

Their Judgment, He Says, Determines Quality of Productions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 2—Challenge to patrons to determine for themselves the quality of the motion picture of the future was sounded by Mr. Carl E. Milliken, secretary of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, Inc., Sunday, at the First Baptist Church. Increasing leisure, he said, makes it essential that the problem of entertainment be dealt with constructively.

By supplying advance advice on the nature of pictures to be released, the motion-picture industry has made it possible, he said, for discriminating groups to direct the "eventual progress of an entertainment medium that already serves a world audience of 250,000,000."

He presented the future of motion pictures to be linked with the future of democracy because of the film's vital rôle in the utilization of leisure time.

"Anticipating the leisure that is coming, mechanical evolution," he said, "has provided the means for increased pleasure and increased mental growth. The radio now offering grand opera to the lowliest cabin of the wilds, the motion picture, reaching every day into new themes, new fields of entertainment appeal, offer obligations, as well as opportunity to the public."

Mr. Milliken mentioned specific pictures to be released or already released, which, in his opinion, fulfill the most exacting standards of what a motion picture should be.

"This type of picture," he said, "is coming to the screen in great plenty in 1932. Your children are forming every day the tastes which will determine their use of the leisure time that will be theirs in after life. You can render them no greater service than to point them toward high themes and clean-cut inspiring treatment in the field from which much of their recreation must inevitably come—the motion picture screen."

PHILADELPHIA MAKES HIGH SCHOOL RECORD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Penna., Feb. 2—The wheels of factories may not be whirring with their accustomed speed just now, but the pens of Philadelphia high school students have been racing over even more sheets of examination paper than ever before.

The largest number of high school seniors ever graduated in a midyear commencement here have just received diplomas. Approximately 2100 boys and girls graduated from nine high schools in the city itself, and 300 more received certificates in three suburban schools.

CANAL ZONE FORCE TO BEGIN MANEUVERS

QUARRY HEIGHTS, Canal Zone, Feb. 2 (By U. P.)—More than 5000 men of the Canal Zone military forces are concentrated in the interior near Old Panama for the annual Zone maneuvers which started last month and which will continue until some time in February. The forces are under the command of Brig.-Gen. Harold B. Fiske.

The maneuvers are held on the Pacific side of the Isthmus, and the troops from the Atlantic side were transported to the Pacific posts for the concentration.

'Good Riddance'
Via Pied Piper

BROOKLYN Main 4-3467
JAMAICA Jamaica 6-7000
MT. VERNON Cadwell 3000
NEW ROCHELLE N. Rochelle 1122
YONKERS Nepperhan 324
WHITE PLAINS White Plains 9000
STAMFORD Stamford 3-7000
NEWARK Market 3-2043
Guarantee Exterminating Co.
11 West 42nd St. LOngacre 5-1500
"100 Years of 100 Per Cent Service"
NEW YORK

Two Rivers Give Water to Speed New Ship on Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—When Mrs. Patrick J. Hurley, wife of the Secretary of War, showered the hull of the Mark Twain, first with Arkansas River water, then with a splash from the Mississippi, as the new government towboat set forth on its maiden trip here, she appropriately completed a job which had been begun by another woman, Mrs. Loretta Howard.

Mrs. Howard is known as "the woman boat builder" among rivermen and wherever marine ways descend to the bosom of the navigable streams of inland United States. As the head and active executive of the Howard Shipyards & Dock Company at Port Fulton, Ind., a hamlet nestling about the shipyards across the Ohio River from Louisville, she has constructed, and reconstructed, many fine pocketa, towboats and barges that navigate not only this country's inland waterways, but those of the tropics and the Gulf of Mexico.

The Mark Twain is 196 feet in overall length, with 42-foot beam. Her draft is 6 feet. Twin tandem, compound-condensing, oil burning, steam engines, generating 1000 horsepower, proper the boat, driving a 24-foot sternwheel. The boat is of steel construction and is luxuriously appointed. Wireless is to be installed.

Work Guaranteed To Rail Engineers

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 2 (AP)—The Delaware & Hudson Railroad yesterday entered into an experiment with its 350 locomotive engineers guaranteeing each of them a living wage for a year and assuring the road of a reduction in operating costs.

A contract, unique in railroad history, between the road and the Brotherhood of Railway Engineers, fixes the basis of pay at $1.25 an hour. It assures engineers with regular runs of 240 hours' employment each month, and a wage of $300. Locomotive drivers without regular runs—"on the extra board"—are guaranteed 160 hours' employment and $200 a month.

The Delaware & Hudson was not a party to the Chicago agreement which cut wages 10 per cent for a year. It steadily has preferred to deal directly with the men it employed.

McKINLEY'S KINDNESS REPAID IN TRIBUTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Penna.—More than a quarter of a century has passed since President McKinley, at a G. A. R. encampment meeting at which he spoke, patted a little girl on the head, saying, "God bless you, my child." After his passing, this little girl, then a child of 6, was chosen to unveil his statue in a corridor of the Federal Building in Philadelphia.

Every year since that time she has placed a wreath on the statue. Today the little girl who has grown up to be Mrs. Marie Heyl Ginty, was accompanied by her five children as she decorated the McKinley statue for the twenty-eighth time.

'Be On Time' Says Clock Willed by Drexel Dean

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Penna., Feb. 2—For 40 years Mr. J. Petterson Ryder, in his work as a member of the Drexel Institute faculty and as dean of men, had opportunity to observe the desirability of punctual attendance at classes.

He was so impressed with the necessity of cultivating the virtue of punctuality in students that he provided in his will, which left the bulk of his estate to the institute, for a clock which should bear the admonition "Be on Time."

This clock has been placed at the entrance of the Administration Building. It was dedicated this week.

OGLETHORPE DROPPED

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 2 (AP)—Oglethorpe University of Atlanta was dropped from the Association of Georgia Colleges Saturday after a heated session in which the association refused to accept the college's resignation. The action against Oglethorpe was taken on the grounds the college has failed to meet the association's requirements for membership.

UNFAIR MEANS OF ADVERTISING UNDER PROTEST

Campaign Pushed to Stop Misleading Methods of Selling

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 2—Intensification of the campaign to eliminate misleading advertising has been commended by the committee on unfair practices in advertising and selling of the Affiliated Better Business Bureaus, Inc., according to an announcement today. The chief purpose of the campaign is to strengthen public confidence in advertising.

To this end, the committee, which is composed of leading manufacturers and retailers throughout the country, and representatives of about 50 Better Business Bureaus adopted recommendations at a meeting here last week. The committee appeals to business men and the public to help bring about observance of the recommendations.

"Believing it to be of paramount importance to the economic and social welfare of the American people that practices in business should be more clearly established and firmly maintained on a plane of fairness to the public and fairness to competitors and to business as a whole," the announcement says, "this committee proposes that business men themselves shall abandon and condemn any practices in advertising and selling merchandise, services, securities and property of all kinds, which may have the capacity or tendency to undermine public confidence in advertising announcements or other selling representations generally, or the effect of injuring the sales or the good will of a competitive product or service."

The statement then outlines what are considered unfair practices. The publication or broadcasting of any "untrue, deceptive or misleading statement" to sell anything, whether it be merchandise or service, is held to be "an unfair and uneconomic practice."

Any representation "or insinuation which disparages or attacks the goods, prices, services or advertising" of any competitor or of any other industry, also is to be disapproved. So, too, is any advertising attempt "which lays claim to a policy or continuing practice of generally underselling competitors."

"Publishing 'bait' offers of merchandise, wherein the prospective customer is denied a fair opportunity to purchase," also is condemned, and, finally, the publication of statements referring to cut prices on trade-marked merchandise "in such a manner as to lead the public to believe that all other merchandise sold by the advertiser is similarly low priced," is considered an unfair and uneconomic practice.

"Violations of sound advertising and selling practices," the statement adds, "should be called to the attention of the advertiser or to the attention of better business bureaus, advertising clubs, chambers of commerce, or trade associations working to increase public confidence in all advertising and selling."

Mr. Charles H. Tuttle, formerly United States Attorney for New York, is the committee's counsel.

1812 1932
OLD GOLD WANTED
Send us your old solid gold watches, diamond jewelry and diamonds. We will advise the value and hold for acceptance. References: Any bank or dentist anywhere.
THE J. M. NEY COMPANY
WEST & ELM STS.
HARTFORD, CONN.
U. S. A.
PLEASE CUT OUT AND MAIL TO A FRIEND

HAVE A SHARP BLADE EVERY SHAVE AND SAVE MONEY
"FASTROP"

$1
Sharpens and Hones Any Make Blade
Sharpens, Hones, Stropens. Guarantee prior to Hollow ground Blades. Send $1 and Fastrop guaranteed — Sent postpaid upon receipt of $1.
W. F. HALSEY CO., INC.
Room 4709-C 76 E. 45th St., N. Y. City

INTEREST BEGINS
FEB. 10
Deposits Received by Mail
Home Savings Bank
75 TREMONT ST.
BOSTON

Saving of Dogs From Vivisection Sought in Chicago

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 2 — A new suit to prevent the city of Chicago from turning over unclaimed pound dogs to laboratories for vivisection has been begun by the Illinois Anti-Vivisection Society.

Not discouraged by the recent passage of an ordinance legalizing the practice, the society is filing suit in the Cook County Superior Court on the ground that the city charter specifically prohibits it from disposing of public property without adequate compensation. It also charges discrimination against individuals in favor of laboratories and universities.

"It is our belief that the Arvey ordinance is unconstitutional," said Mr. Robert E. Ward, attorney for the society, referring to the measure which authorises giving pound dogs to the laboratories. "Unclaimed dogs in the city pound are public property and neither the Mayor nor the council has the right to donate them to hospitals and laboratories for any purpose. Chicago is the only large city in the country which does not recognize this obligation to protect the interests of its citizens and the rights of its property owners."

The society intends to keep up a constant fight against sending pound dogs to the universities for vivisection, said Mr. George D. Patterson, president.

North Carolina Court Saves Jury Expenses

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Feb. 2 (AP)—Cumberland Superior Court, as an economy measure, will hold a "juryless term" beginning Feb. 15.

Mr. C. B. Broadfoot, court clerk, Saturday said no jurors would be summoned for the civil term, but that Judge M. V. Barnhill would hold court to sign consent judgments and act in cases not needing juries. He estimated that $500 will be saved by not calling any jurors.

Short Cut Between Two Points: Not Straight Line, Einstein Finds

The 'Geodesic' Is the Nearest Path to Given Object, According to Physicist, Who Says He Stays in the Four-Dimensional Space

The Associated Press asked Dr. Paul S. Epstein, noted theoretical physicist at the California Institute of Technology and co-worker of Dr. Albert Einstein, to outline in nontechnical language the scientific investigations to which the distinguished German theorist and mathematician is now devoting himself. Dr. Epstein here discloses how Dr. Einstein was drawn away from the generally accepted idea that a straight line is the shortest distance between two points.

PASADENA, Calif., Feb. 2 (AP)—Dr. Albert E. Einstein's newest unified field theory forms a constant extension and amplification of his earlier work on the theory of gravitation.

Its aim is to find the properties of the space and time in which we live. It was assumed before Einstein started his work that these properties are described by Euclidean geometry and Newtonian mechanics.

The shortest distance between two points is, according to Euclid, a straight line; and a body which is set in motion and left to itself moves, according to Newton, in a straight line. However, there were known other systems of geometry than the Euclidean. In fact, mathematicians had found a great variety of them but regarded them merely as scientific curiosities.

In these geometries a straight line cannot be defined. The shortest distance between two points is a curved line which is called the "geodesic." Therefore, spaces described by such non-Euclidean geometries are known as "curved spaces."

Einstein now put the question: "Is the physical space in which we live really Euclidean, or is it possible to account for the phenomena of gravitation by a suitably chosen non-Euclidean geometry?"

His idea is that every motion of a body is a free motion, but, since the space is curved, the body follows not a straight line but the geodesic curve. In Newton's theory this is explained by the deflection through gravitational forces. According to Einstein, the gravitation is simply a geometrical property of the space, or rather of the "space-time."

Einstein succeeded in constructing the suitable kind of geometry; his theory of gravitation received its final form in 1916. It explained all known phenomena and predicted a few unknown facts which were since confirmed by experiment.

However, in addition to gravitation forces, there exist in nature electromagnetic actions which also can deflect the motion of a body from a straight line. For many years Einstein was searching for a generalized type of geometry of the space-time which would permit the inclusion of the electromagnetic forces into its geometrical properties. Such a theory makes the gravitational and electric actions into one system and is, therefore, called the "unified field theory."

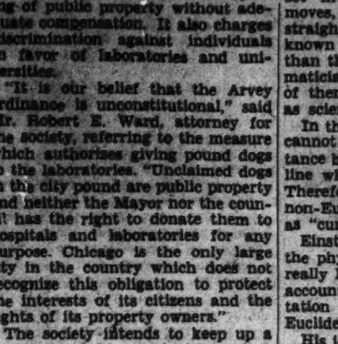
Einstein's quest for the final form of the theory uses the method of successive approximations. He gradually improves the form of the theory so that every new formation is better than the preceding one.

Whether this year's formulation is the final form remains to be seen. A statement which appeared in the press that his newest theory uses a five-dimensional space is not entirely correct. He stays in the four-dimensional space-time, but he invented for it a new geometry having the flexibility and richness approaching a five-dimensional continuum.

GAMBLING MACHINES BARRED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FRESNO, Calif.—A county-wide campaign against punchboards, slot machines, and other gambling devices has been launched by Mr. Glenn M. DeVore, district attorney. More than 30 merchants and service station proprietors have been cited to appear before the district attorney to explain the presence of these devices in their places of business. The campaign is aimed particularly at punchboards, nearly 100 of which were confiscated by the police.

Canned PINEAPPLE Sale

Vacuum packed—the newest thing in fruit packing. Never before have you tasted such delicious pineapple flavor, never before has the elusive bouquet and taste of fresh, field ripened pineapple been captured so successfully as it is by this new packing method. And here is your chance to enjoy better pineapple than ever before, at the lowest prices in many a day! Put pineapple on today's shopping list.
2 large TINS for 29¢
DOLE NO. 1. You'll find this mark stamped on the top and bottom of every can. It is your guarantee that the contents are the pick of the pack in appearance and flavor—the best grade of pineapple you can buy.
FIRST NATIONAL STORES INC
also Del Monte Pineapple, 2 Large Tins 29c

« FLOUR SALE »
GREATLY REDUCED—REPLENISH YOUR SUPPLY NOW!
Finast Flour
A supreme quality all around bread flour
53c
Large 24½ Lb Bag
PASTRY FLOUR
OLD HOMESTEAD Fine for pies, biscuits, etc. 24½ LB BAG 49c
GOLD MEDAL or PILLSBURY'S
Two National Favorites 24½ LB BAG 75c
YOUR CHOICE OF VARIOUS KINDS OF POPULAR FRUITS
Buffet Fruit 6 8 oz Tins 43c
Grapefruit No 2 Tin 10c
Blue Rose Rice Extra Fancy 3 Lbs 10c
Purity Salt 2 24 oz Pkgs 29c
Free Running
Matches Ohio Blue Tip—Strike Anywhere 6 Lge Boxes 17c
Doughnuts Doz 15c
New England Style
THIS WEEK'S UNEEDA BAKERS' SPECIALS
Vanilla Susans Lb 25c
Champion Flake Butters 2 1 Lb Pkgs 25c
Pillsbury's Pancake Flour 2 20 oz Pkgs 19c
Pillsbury's Bran 20 oz Pkg 15c
1¢ SALE
A 16c 20 oz PACKAGE OF Gold Medal Cake Flour for ONE CENT
with purchase of one 44 oz pkg of GOLD MEDAL CAKE FLOUR at regular price
Both For 28c
LARD
Pound package or lb. Pure refined LB 8c
FAIRY SOAP
Good for the most delicate skin
5 BARS 19c
OAKITE
Cleans Linoleum, Tiles, Painted Surfaces, etc.
2 PKGS 23c
OXOL
A great help on laundry day—whitens clothes and removes stains without rubbing.
BOT 17c
Brookside MILK
4% butter fat 24 hours fresher than most delivered milk QT 8c
SPECIAL TUESDAY!
RAISIN BREAD LARGE 20 oz LOAF 8c
PRICES FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY
FIRST NATIONAL STORES

Today we swat the prices on our MEN'S SHIRTS!
And when we swat, we swat, even if it means our very finest shirts!
11,681 of 'em!
Were $3.50 to $5.50
$1.85 today!
Fabrics from the finest domestic and foreign looms!
Fancy madras
White madras
Fancy broadcloth
End-and-end
Chambray
English cotton twills
Oxfords
Styles right up to the minute!
Neckband with 2 collars to match.
Collar attached, including long point, short point and tab.
Demi and pleated bosoms.
Dress shirts.
Sizes—complete range!
Neckbands, 14 to 17½.
Sleeve lengths, 33 to 36.
Price? Look what they were —$3.50 to $5.50—
Look what they are—
$1.85 today!
ROGERS PEET COMPANY
Broadway at Liberty
Broadway at Warren
Broadway at 13th St.
Broadway at 35th St.
New York City
Fifth Ave. at 41st St.
Tremont at Bromfield
Boston, Massachusetts

WOMEN'S ENTERPRISES AND ACTIVITIES

Judge Emily F. Murphy of Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Edmonton, Alta.

CLOSELY linked with the history of social progress in western Canada is the name of Judge Emily F. Murphy of Edmonton. Nor has her influence stopped at the imaginary line where east and west meet. Her name is as well known in eastern as in western Canada, for many of her efforts have been of national significance. In one connection alone, they have echoed all over the English-speaking world, for it is due to her that today women may sit in the Senate of Canada.

Mrs. Murphy was born in Cookstown, Ontario. She is a member of the Ferguson family, long prominent in the political history and in the public life of eastern Canada. She is a brilliant thinker, an earnest student of life, and has been an advocate of many reform movements.

Through her books, "Janey Canuck in the West," "Open Trails," and "Seeds of Pine," she has interpreted pioneer life to thousands of readers. In "Little Cousins of the Great Northwestern Provinces," she has depicted the life of the native Canadians to a world of child readers; and "Bishop Bompas," was written for the Canadian History series, published by the Ryerson Press, Toronto.

Mrs. Murphy has contributed articles to Canadian, British, and American magazines for many years. She is a past-president of the Canadian Women's Press Club, an organization whose membership includes practically all Canadian women of recognized standing in the writing world. Recently she was appointed a member of the Board of Governors of the Canadian Authors' Foundation.

Campaigns

As long ago as 1920, Mrs. Murphy started a campaign against the use of narcotic drugs in Canada. In a series of articles published in MacLean's Magazine, and later in a book, "The Black Candle," she exposed the evils of this traffic and suggested ways and means of coping with it.

First woman in the British Empire to be given the appointment of police magistrate, Mrs. Murphy has held this office for 15 years and has acquired by means of it an understanding of many of the problems that beset society. She is more concerned with correcting and rehabilitating than with punishing, and believes in eradicating the cause of misdemeanors instead of concentrating all effort on their effects. She is the first person to take action to protect the dower rights of the women of Alberta. In the early days, the women of western Canada had no right whatever in the property of their husbands. In fact, the Northwest Territories, of which Alberta was a part, had a disability act which prevented women from claiming any portion of their husband's property. This legislation had been enacted because many white men had married Indian women and these were not regarded as competent to manage property. After coming to Alberta, Mrs. Murphy saw the injustice of this situation and in 1909 began an agitation for a Dower Act. This act, somewhat amended, is operative today.

For 13 years Mrs. Murphy worked to secure the right of women to sit in the Senate of Canada. The Supreme Court of Canada ruled that women were not "persons" under the meaning of the British North America Act, and so were deprived of this privilege. Some felt this settled the matter for all time, but not Mrs. Murphy. She found that a statute existed which provided for an appeal by five persons to His Majesty's Privy Council for a ruling on an old law. Immediately she secured the coöperation of four other prominent Alberta women, the Hon. Mary Irene Parlby, minister without portfolio in the Alberta Government; Mrs. Louise C. McKinney, ex-M. L. A., and noted temperance worker; Mrs. O. C. Edwards, convener of the committee in laws of the National Council of Women; and Mrs. Nellie L. McClung, ex M. L. A., novelist and lecturer. The case came before the Privy Council, which reversed the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada—and the day was won. The Hon. Carine Wilson of Ottawa, was the first woman thereafter appointed to the Senate.

A Federation

Back in 1919 a federation was accomplished of the great provincial organizations known as the Women's Institutes, the Home Makers' Clubs, the Home Economics Societies, and the Cercles des Fermieres. The name of the association was the Federated Women's Institutes, and it had an initial membership of 100,000. Mrs. Murphy was elected first president. At the earliest sessions of the federation, several important nation-wide movements were started, among them, at Mrs. Murphy's instigation, one seeking to interest the people of Canada in the establishment of community centers in rural districts. As a result of this campaign, thousands of Women's Institute rest rooms, community halls, parks and playgrounds are found in the rural sections of Canada. Mrs. Murphy's idea is that such centers should promote community activity that is nonpartisan and nonsectarian; and that foreign-born and Canadian-born should meet at such places on equal footing.

The movements for the establishment of public playgrounds in Edmonton, and for the election of women school trustees in Alberta, were also inaugurated by Mrs. Murphy. She has twice been decorated, once by His Majesty, King George, and once for imperial service by the Most Noble Order of Crusaders. For three years she served as a member of the general committee of the Canadian Society of the League of Nations, and she has been, and is, affiliated in an official capacity with many national and international organizations working for the betterment of social conditions.

Mrs. Murphy also had recreational interests. In bygone days she was an ardent horsewoman and a curler (player in a Scotch game called curling). Today recreation is more a matter of relaxation in her pleasant home with her family and congenial friends.

In Government Work

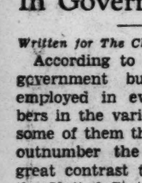
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

According to recent reports from government bureaus, women are employed in ever-increasing numbers in the various departments. In some of them the women employees outnumber the men, which is in great contrast to the conditions in the United States only a few years ago.

The greatest number of women is found in the Treasury Department, which employs over 7000. Next in order is the Department of Commerce, where over 5000 women are on the rolls; then the Department of Agriculture, with over 2000. The Interstate Commerce Commission and the Labor Department each employs about 400 women.

There are four women holding important positions in Washington as bureau chiefs and five women have been appointed as members of independent boards and commissions.

This rapid increase of women employees in government positions has naturally increased interest in home study with a view of civil service examinations, and many business women whose leisure hours were formerly spent in a somewhat negligible way are devoting this time to preparation for whatever special line of government work they seem to be best fitted. Night schools, evening classes, extension courses and the like are all offering helpful programs, covering such a multitude of subjects that no woman can fail to discover an educational path which leads to the business goal she has before her.



The Sift-Chine

A Household Necessity

Not an ordinary flour sifter, but a sifting machine. Highest quality—built to last for years. One hand operation—quickly—easily. Permits constant stirring while sifting. Double screen—one operation sifts contents twice. Avoids scattering flour. Eliminates lumpy baking. Approved by Good Housekeeping Institute, Modern Priscilla Proving Plant and other Bureaus. Used and endorsed by foremost food authorities, home economic experts and demonstrators. Highly polished finish. Also furnished with handles in Green, Red, Yellow or Blue. Money-back guarantee. At dealer's or postpaid for $1.00

MEETS-A-NEED MFG. COMPANY
151 Hanford Street, Seattle, Washington

MISS NANCY CUNARD — Bonney

This member of the famous British shipping family is a devoted member of the Bohemian circle in Paris and has become known for her Little Hours Press, where she supervises the printing of rare English books. Miss Cunard is here seen with her first press, an old French hand-controlled model.

Two Hand-bag Manufacturers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOW the making of a novel Christmas gift resulted in the establishment of a hand-bag industry, is the story of a remarkable business success achieved by two sisters, Miss Mamie E. Rohr and Mrs. Bertie Rohr Thornhill of Lynchburg, Va. What they have accomplished in a field long considered men's special province should inspire other women of courage and initiative.

"Until six years ago we had not the slightest intention of manufacturing anything," these charming southern women replied when asked how they happened to become manufacturers.

In fact, Miss Rohr was a university extension lecturer and had considered teaching her life work until the summer she became interested in helping her sister patent and market a clever Pullman and camping kit she had designed. Finding the experience both fascinating and profitable, they decided to venture a little farther. Why would there not be a market for linens of unusual design hand-embroidered by southern gentlewomen at home?

Promptly acting upon the idea, they soon had samples to submit to the merchandise buyers in department stores and specialty shops. As almost an afterthought, some little leather coin purses were added. Miss Rohr had designed and made similar purses as Christmas gifts for her friends a few years before. They had been delighted with them, so there was a possibility that some buyers might fancy them also.

The Minor Became the Major

When the orders began coming in, the sisters found their business all turned topsy-turvy! The purses were more popular than the linens. Buyers pronounced them unique, original and salable. It was simple enough to find women eager to embroider linens at home, but manufacturing coin bags in quantities was an entirely different matter. The sisters had no capital, equipment, experience or even knowledge of the machine processes involved in quantity production, and neither one had ever seen inside of a factory.

"But it did not occur to us to turn down those orders," Miss Rohr and Mrs. Thornhill assured their interviewer. "They served as an inspiration to go ahead. We found a man from a local shoe factory who had a leather machine in his home, and was glad to get the work. However, one machine could not supply the demand quickly enough, so others were obtained and several employees of the shoe factory were engaged to work at night. None of them had ever made hand bags. Together we worked out patterns and through persistent experimenting mastered the intricacies of rapid cutting, folding, stitching, decorating and finishing. And the orders kept on coming!"

From Coins to Greenbacks

Convinced that a prosperous business could be built upon the production of distinctive bags of fine workmanship, Miss Rohr gave up her teaching, and applied herself to the interesting project of manufacturing. While Mrs. Thornhill devoted her efforts to ganizing the business, Miss Rohr made trips to New York in search of materials, equipment and marketing information.

"Boosts" came from unexpected sources. A magazine editor was glad to tell the gift shop trade about the diminutive pennant-shaped butterfly purse with georgette kerchief simulating wings; the ensemble for calling cards and change; the dainty Flutter Vanity for parties, and the c nning Brer Rabbit maney bag for children. An eastern marketing organization and a salesman in the middle West asked for the exclusive right to carry the bags to buyers in their territories. "Tips" from leather firms, and contacts with merchandise buyers proved valuable.

Twenty-five thousand dollars' worth of orders were filled that first season. Expansion and organization were imperative, but where was the money coming from?

"Financing presents complications when you plunge into manufacturing with practically nothing but determination," Miss Rohr and Mrs. Thornhill tell you. "When we found that the only financial aid we considered available had the proverbial strings attached, we decided to undertake the incorporation ourselves. Our friends expressed their faith in the enterprise by buying $5000 worth of stock, the only outside capital we have used. Funds for expenses during the establishment of the business had been obtained as loans through a local bank."

A Woman's Industry

At the end of the first year the studios were moved from their temporary quarters into their present location, a remodeled brick dwelling which still maintains much of its former architectural elegance. Through the windows of the well-lighted workrooms, made attractive with potted plants, one can look across to the palisades of the historic James River, and see in the distance the Blue Ridge Mountains rimming the horizon. A quaint courtyard of flagstones, grass and shrubbery separates the studios from the small building housing the cafeteria and recreation rooms.

It is essentially a women's industry. Fewer than a dozen men are numbered among the more than 75 employees. Above the hum of machines and from the tables where the handwork is done, rise the voices of women singing contentedly at their tasks.

"We do not think of this as a factory," the heads of the business explain. "We are just a group of artists exerting our best efforts to make beautiful bags."

Six years of rapid growth constitute the history of the business. Today hand bags with the "Virginia Art" label inside are shipped to all parts of the country. A New York office is maintained for visiting buyers, and the studios have their own representatives traveling in territories that extend from coast to coast. Through their one tiny retail shop in Lynchburg, Miss Rohr and Mrs. Thornhill keep in close contact with customer buying trends.

They find manufacturing a year-round job, with vacations few and far between. Twice a year they design the hundred or more new bags for their spring and fall lines. They select materials, hire all employees and keep a guiding hand on both the production and business details of the business. They are constantly on the alert for new ideas, and they must always know which way the winds of fashion are blowing.

The unflagging enthusiasm with which these two resourceful women meet each new problem is convincing proof that they consider their efforts worth while. The financial rewards are gratifying, and a certain satisfaction must come from winning recognition in a field where few women have as yet ventured.

MISS MARY E. WOOLLEY LEAVES FOR GENEVA

Students of Mount Holyoke College Saying Good-by to Their Famous President the Day She Left for Europe.

American women are justly proud of their woman delegate to the Disarmament Conference at Geneva, for in President Mary E. Woolley of Mount Holyoke College is easily recognized a high quality of American womanhood, a fine example of what the United States can offer. Miss Woolley has long stood high among college presidents as a thoughtful educator with depth of insight and breadth of vision. She also stands high among women because of her love of humanity, her womanliness, her intelligent work for peace and her serenity. She was appointed delegate by President Hoover.

Women's Organizations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A GREAT deal has been said about the billboards erected by national advertisers and the fact that they destroy the scenic beauty of our roadsides, but many women's organizations have discovered that the problem is not so much a national as a local one.

The statement that 85 per cent of the billboards found along the highways of one state were erected by local advertisers was made at a club meeting not long ago. This met with a challenge from the members of the club. They then decided that they would make careful observations and notes while they were driving over their roads during the summer. A report in the autumn not only confirmed the statement made by the speaker at the club meeting but proved that it had been a very conservative estimate that he had given. Local merchants, wayside markets, filling stations, roadside restaurants and gift shops were found to be the worst offenders.

* * *

The National Farm and Garden Association has done much active work in beautifying and simplifying roadside stands. There is a model out-of-door market near the Wayside Inn in Sudbury, Mass., which was designed by Mrs. Henry Ford. It is pleasing in its simplicity, dignified but inexpensive of design, and, best of all, the surroundings are attractive, and the produce always unobtrusively displayed. It is located sufficiently far back from the street so that cars may drive in and park without obstructing traffic.

This roadside stand always pleases the eye and serves as an example of what may be done to combine the artistic and commercial.

The New York Times said in a recent editorial: "It will be a long day before roadside æsthetics can rest on regulation alone. Zoning may in time stretch its mantle over them, taxation might help to drive out of business those who would destroy them, here and there an advertiser may coöperate, but the final arbiter must be the public taste."

Women's organizations are understanding the truth of this statement, and many of them are working quietly to elevate public taste by some examples of good design in wayside trading stations. In contrast to these the poor ones become even more distasteful and will gradually disappear.

* * *

Folders announcing annual conventions are being received almost daily. Zonta International is planning a colorful as well as practical convention in St. Louis from June 16 to 18. Convention headquarters will be at the Hotel Chase. This organization has been making an intensive study of the older woman in business; her readjustments to changed conditions, and the possibility of her receiving training to fit her for new positions as the need arises. Reports of findings along this line will constitute the program of several sessions at the convention.

The Bloomsbury Landlady Mends Her Ways

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

"MAN is the problem this time—not woman," says Mrs. Graham Pole, "and all because he is so ready to put up with any amount of discomfort rather than make a move to better himself!"

Mrs. Pole is one of two young women who, under the direction of the University of London, have opened an office high up in the premises of the University Union in Torrington Square, and have set forth upon the brave task of seeing that students who come to London for university training are properly housed and cared for.

But man is the problem. There are, says Mrs. Pole, very few women who, faced with the prospect of three years of student life, will not manage, somehow or other, to dig themselves in comfortably. Man is different. He pays no heed to his surroundings, and the result is that the notorious Bloomsbury landlady of the "young-man-taken-in-and-done-for" type, does exactly what she likes with him.

Mrs. Pole and her friend, Miss Daisy Hughes, both of them graduates of London University, are going to alter all this. A terrific task, they own, but a task not altogether impossible.

As lodgings officers to the university, they propose, little by little, to turn every available bed-sitting-room from its present state of gloom to a state in which the influence of lighting other than that of incandescent gas, of walls undecorated with texts and family portraits, of beds not too aggressively topped and tailed with brass and ironwork, of baths of the more readily available type, will produce their results upon the happiness and the efficiency of the student—man, as well as woman.

The larger central colleges, where men and women work together, present the main difficulty in the matter of living accommodation, and thousands of young people still flock into London every year—many from the colonies and from foreign countries, many more from the industrial towns of northern England—with little or no possibility of supporting themselves in ways more concretely comfortable than those suggested by the traditions of low living and high thinking; and to such unsophisticated innocents the Bloomsbury landlady is, and always has been, all too conclusive.

"We are trying to rid ourselves of Bloomsbury," says Mrs. Pole, with a smile. "Only tradition has bound us to Bloomsbury, and tradition is not so strong as it was."

Last September a significant notice went up in the various colleges of the University of London, announcing that applications from persons willing to rent suitable accommodation to students were solicited. The response was enormous, but, enormous as it was, it did not daunt the two young lodgings officers.

They sorted and classified and then set out to inspect it, and the result is already apparent in the housing of some 200 students in rooms which suit not only their taste but their pocket.

"Presently," says Mrs. Pole, "the custom of consulting the lodgings officers will become automatic. Once automatic there will be no more excuse for slovenly living in the cause of learning!"

P. L.

Dry Ventilation

When rain is blowing against a window in the bedroom that ought to be opened for the night, a rolled newspaper will solve the problem. Slip the pages out from one another a little, to get a length equal to the width of the window, roll the newspaper and lay it under the lower sash. Some air will then come in between the upper and lower sashes, but no water can enter.

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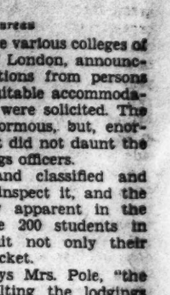

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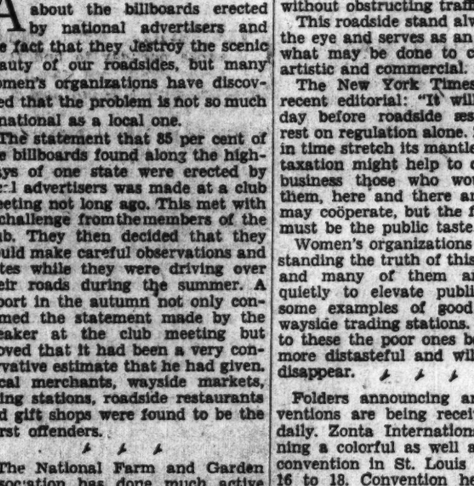

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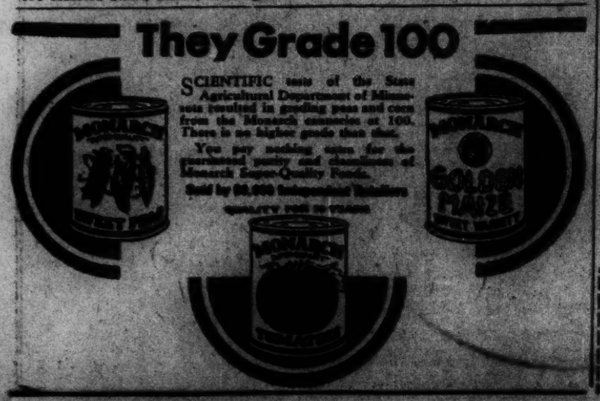

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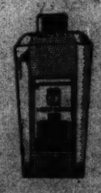

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The Railway Out of the Clouds

YOU see the mountains from the sea, as your ship draws into Santos—a great wall of dark green forest and black rock, an unbroken ridge of undulating, weathered peaks as high as the higest mountain in all England. Through most of the year this ridge carries a roof of gray rain-cloud, which the trade wind brings endlessly in from the sea to empty its rain upon the mountain side. In the distance you can discern the white threads of water tracing down bare rock; and, from time to time, a new gap appears in the forest as a patch of the thin clay soil, weighted by the rain, slides downhill like a slow avalanche, carrying with it its burden of trees and underbrush and leaving bared a raw patch of crumbling granite. So it was when the Portuguese settled this coast, and it must have been a tremendous task to make even a pack trail up these mountains with their bare rock faces and sticky, uncertain soil, through a forest loud with the clamor of falling water and the drip of rain. In those days men did not seek trade as their first aim. They wanted land in which to make homes, and above the mountains there was land in abundance. Therefore they burst the mountain barrier and in the rolling hills of Piratininga they built their greatest settlement and named it São Paulo.

For three hundred years a pack trail remained the only link between São Paulo and the neighboring coast; but the growth of trade made it urgent that railway communication should be established, and an English company was given the concession to build a line from Santos to São Paulo up the rain-drenched mountain range, the Serra do Mar. That the railway should have been completed, goes without saying. But far more than that was done, for it was built so efficiently that only once—or so it is said—in fifty years has the service up those melting hillsides been interrupted even for a day; and, for good measure, they have made this railway one of the beauties of the world.

If you embark thoughtlessly at São Paulo, you may go many miles without realizing the possibilities of the journey. The suburbs of the city seem interminable—little low houses and occasional factories with foreign names, and then the desolate miles of speculators' city where the raw, red-clay streets have flowery names on tin signs but no buildings, and the only inhabitants are white ants in their gray, domed houses. The country is uninspiring, rolling land covered with coarse grass or scrubby second growth, for the forests have been swept away as firewood; but the swamps and sluggish rivers are full of pink-flowered arrowhead, here and there white freesias run wild among yellow asphodel, and the scissor-tailed flycatcher balances on the telegraph wires.

Then you halt at a small village, and the passengers climb out and watch while the train is divided into halves, to each of which a little engine joins itself, gripping tight a wire cable that now runs on rollers between the rails. Before you the track tilts suddenly downward and vanishes around a curve into a white cloud. On the switchhouse you see the legend "Santos—s9.78 kilos. Alt.—800.115m." You take your seat again, and the train moves on, tilting alarmingly forward, so that you brace yourself in your seat.

In a moment you are among the clouds, a white mist of dancing droplets, and the virgin forest beside the track is shining and dripping with wet. The hillside rushes away from you; you dive into a tunnel and then out again into the light. The clouds are left behind now. It is raining and water is pouring down the steep slope of the mountain, oozing through the mossy forest, snaking in white rivers down shining cliffs of black rock. As the stream approaches the railway, it tumbles into a pool from which an orderly sluice passes it, foaming impotently, under the track to plunge again into the roof of leaves of the valley far away. Below the forest, above the railway, tarred drains shepherd the surface water into larger channels, so that the bed of the railway may not be undermined. Yet for so many years has this been done, that the work bears no crude marks of artificiality. Time has mellowed it, and the plum-colored ground orchid nods above moss-rimmed channels by which the water rushes, white and tumultuous, down toward the sea.

When you reach the *patamar*, the cable station, your first impression is that the workmen's houses, little, broad-eaved châlets, are tilted at an extraordinary angle to the world; and then you realize that it is only that your eye has become accustomed to the one-in-twelve gradient by which you are traveling. Half a train of empty cattle cars joins you at the *patamar* from the opposite direction, and you start off again, teetering on stilts across the valleys or hugging the curve of the hill with the clamor of falling waters always in your ears and the sight, if you lean out, of the white streams plunging over the curve of the hill out of the dripping gray sky. There are more stations with their tiny tilted gardens of hibiscus and orange, and now from time to time the valley opens out so that you can see a triangle of gray rain ahead, instead of these walls of green forest that reach to the sky.

Around the shoulder of a hill, and now a valley is visible ahead, a valley which widens to a flat plain laced by sluggish rivulets and covered with small plants, sometimes scattered at random, at other times in lines. The steep descent continues with little change. The trees grow taller, the plunging streams wider; and now the plain moves up to meet the train, the rivulets widen into rivers and the plants become banana trees as tall as a man. For a minute a perfect map of the flat country is before you, mangrove swamps, banana farms and rocky ridges thrust out into the plain beyond which lies the sea; and then the train coasts smoothly down to the station at the foot of the hill. In six miles it has dropped half a mile.

The two halves of the train are assembled by a waiting engine, and with a toot of the whistle it sets out on the last lap of its journey through the tidal marshes where the white-flowered ginger-lilies fill the air with heavy fragrance.

J. S. E.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Courtesy the Casson Galleries, Boston, Mass.

Twin Pines: From an Etching by Levon West

White Herds

Better than anything
I love to lie
Limp as cornsilk
And watch the sky.

On the blue mountain
White herds browse—
Quiet, remote—
As children drowse.

When the wind calls
Gleaming horns lift;
Up the steep slope
The white herds drift—

Onward and onward—

—SUNDAR GIFFIN, in "Beggar of Beauty."

The Education of Tiger

Tiger is a cat, a dark tabby, most beautifully marked. The coming of Tiger has opened my eyes to the beauty of cats in general; that beauty to which Blake refers in his famous poem: "Tiger, Tiger":

"What immortal hand or eye
Could frame thy fearful symmetry?"

But the symmetry of my Tiger is not fearful; it is exquisite and graceful beyond description.

Tiger's advent is quite a pretty little story. One evening I came home and found a strange little black cat comfortably ensconced upon my hearth-rug. She did not run away at my approach, but looked up at me as much as to say: "So you've come home, have you? It's very comfortable here." She could scarcely be called a cat, being little more than a kitten. Though I did not like doing so, when I went to bed, I put her firmly outside the front door, presuming she would go to her home. Like the grateful little thing she was, she made things easy for me, and appeared quite happy to go. But, when I came in to breakfast next morning, there she was on the hearth-rug. Apparently, she had spent the night on the window sill outside, and had bolted indoors as soon as the window was opened in the morning. She came and sat beside me and asked for some breakfast, which I gave her. After this she again took up her post on the hearth-rug, where she remained all day. That night I again put her outside, but the next morning there she was once more. This went on for some days, until finally the weather became so bad that I had not the heart to turn her out at night, and arranged a comfortable bed for her. She at once took to this, and in her own inimitable way expressed gratitude.

One day she did not emerge for breakfast and, on going to her box, I found her with a family of six; five of them as black as soot, the sixth a beautifully marked tabby. At once I resolved to call him Tiger.

Then Tiger's education began. I left this entirely to his mother, and never was a cat better brought up. Whilst still small, his mother would bring him to the hearth-rug in her mouth, casting knowing glances at me, to make sure I was fully alive to the situation. Finally, she came to the conclusion that it was high time Tiger began to do things for himself. One day I heard her mewing and, looking up, saw she had left her place by the hearth-rug and was sitting near by, calling Tiger who was making frantic efforts to get out of his box; but he could do no more than make ineffectual attempts to climb over the side. Eventually his mother decided not to call Tiger any more that day, but to leave him in the box, and returned to her place on the hearth-rug. This process was resumed next day with no better results. But the day after Tiger succeeded in scrambling over the side of the box and fell on the floor, where he stood, shaking on his little legs, unable to proceed further. His mother went up to him and gently put him back in the box. That was enough for one day. Next day the process was repeated and Tiger got on a little further, and so on daily until he was able to get from his box and lie beside his mother on the hearth-rug.

The next step in Tiger's education was the playing of games. His mother deliberately taught him to play "hide and seek." She would hide under a chair and then call him. Tiger would go in search. When he got near the chair, mother would quietly move off to another place and call from there. Then the positions would be reversed. Tiger became the quarry and mother the hunter. But she was very strict about the rules of the game being obeyed; and no one would believe in her thoroughness who had not seen them at it.

Mother has left me for some time, but Tiger still remains to keep me company along with my parrot. He is an enormous cat now and shows signs of growing bigger still. He generally spends his nights with me, and has various places he chooses for bed—on the top of a cupboard, in the clothes-basket, on my bed—while on very hot nights I have known him to make his bed in the bath, where he appreciates the coolness of the enamel. Toward morning, when it is getting light, he often climbs onto the little table by my bedside and, stretching out his paw, touches my face to awake me. This he does gently, so that I sometimes dream that I am walking in a lane and that leaves are blowing across my face. It takes two or three touches before I am thoroughly awake.

CENTERVILLE, South Dakota, awoke one day to find that Levon West, the Congregational minister's little boy, had considerable talent for drawing. His father had given him reproductions of the great masters to copy, and the result was not without certain merits.

Things happened after that with amazing rapidity. He earned his first money by painting some of the local barns and farmhouses. The following four years, by courtesy of a business and economic scholarship, were spent at the University of Minnesota, where he put to a practical test what he knew about art by becoming art editor of the college magazine, coupled with a like position on a Minnesota daily. Leaving college, he did illustrations for magazines with a general idea of earning sufficient money to continue his business education at Harvard. He met Joseph Pennell, in New York at the Art Students' League, and the famous artist cast the die for the young man by turning him away from Harvard and business into the devious and sometimes uncertain ways of an artist's career. Under the great Pennell, then, he was taught the fundamentals of his craft. Joseph Pennell believed in him and that was sufficient.

With over one hundred plates to his credit and a number of his editions sold out, it might have been expected that he would devote his future efforts toward the practice of his chosen branch of art. But not so! In the twelve months following, he went to Spain to assist in writing a book on that country; his idle moments being spent in securing information and some instruction from many artists, including Zuloaga. Back in America, he occupied a position as art director with a real estate corporation in Florida; dashing to Europe as official artist for the World Peace Congress at Geneva; incidentally spending a great amount of his spare time visiting the art museums of western Europe. New York again, on the eve of Lindbergh's historic flight; having some knowledge of flying, he put on copper his personal response to that event, and these plates were the first to receive wide public attention. The next few years were marked by trips to Glacier National Park, the Canadian Rockies, and the southwestern part of the United States.

We find in "Twin Pines" no indication of the abundance of action that has characterised Mr. West's experience. Not even a zephyr plays among the ragged branches of these two giant fingers of pine.

The horse and his rider are still in that delicious state of quiet restfulness that comes after a long, hard climb. With head lifted, the man's faithful companion is drinking eagerly of the clear atmosphere of the uplands.

The ranger, too, is no doubt feeling the graciousness of the fragrant shade. Half turned in his saddle, he is gazing down across the valley, the tops of whose tallest trees can just be seen, bathed in sunlight. The entire figure suggests intense concentration on the vast spaces below, but one is assured there is no disturbing element to be seen—only the tranquil unbroken stretches of the green carpet of pines.

A Florida Jungle

Within a walk from The Sanctuary there exists a tract of that marvellously virgin tropical jungle into parts of which no human being has perhaps pushed his way for decades. Impenetrable by the undisturbed growth of years, it is with difficulty that the narrowest single trail can be cut even into a hundred feet of the dense jungle underbrush to afford a glimpse of that treasure-house of all tropical lowland: one of those dark mysterious creeks with water as clear as crystal and its bottom growth of mint and wild iris. Fed by springs at the head of the tract, the seemingly dark water wanders along, hampered only by the fallen trees of past generations, each tree trunk a garden of wood-fern, overarched with bowers of wild rose and yellow jasmine. It is easy to picture the Seminole Indians canoeing down the creek for several miles until they reached one of those Floridian lakes that always surprises the Northerner by its miles of width.

No Brazilian jungle on the Amazon could be more densely tropical than this tract of virgin Florida jungle with its marvellous growth of centuries-old live oaks, with their trunks literally dotted with the blooming orchid, and their branches festooned with the drooping grey moss of the tropics. Palms to a height of eighty feet struggle upward to catch a ray of sunlight, their great fan-shaped leaves garlanded and dripping with a shower of jasmine and rose. Trunks of trees rent by ages-old storms have become, with their decayed wood, nature's own receptacles of exquisite fern, and one walks with noiseless tread on soft carpets made by centuries of fallen leaves and needles of pine.

Not a sound breaks the stillness of the jungle: the human eye can detect no living thing, and yet one feels as he walks through the man-made aisle of that tropical forest that thousands of eyes are fastened on him: eyes of the chameleon and of the turquoise-colored beetle, which closer scrutiny reveals on fallen trunks. To this refuge, impenetrable to the human, come the bear with her cubs, and the doe with her fawns. The wild-turkey, and the heron, find here a security which only a state of nature, untouched by man for decades, can give to the wild life of forest and jungle.

—Edward W. Box, in "Twice Thirty."

"The thin-rankt squadrons ply"

Birds are of all animals the nearest to man
for that they take delight in both music and dance,
and gracefully schooling leisure to enliven life
wer the earlier artists: moreover in their airy flight
(which in its swiftness symboleth man's soaring thought)
they hav no rival but man, and easily surpass
in their free voyaging his most desperate daring.
altho' he hath fed and sped his ocean-ships with fire;
and now, disturbing me as I write, I hear on high
his roaring airplanes, and idly raising my head
see them there; like a migratory flock of birds
that rustle southward from the cold fall of the year
in order'd phalanx—so the thin-rankt squadrons ply,
till sound and sight failing me they are lost in the clouds.

—ROBERT BRIDGES, in "The Testament of Beauty."

The Rope-Pattern Border

There is a design common in Rhodian architecture which I never saw elsewhere—a horseshoe arch set in a stone galla and surrounded by a rope-pattern border. One of the finest examples is over the Coachino gate of the city, but the design regularly occurs in the houses built during the early years of Turkish occupation at Lindos. There the rope pattern is almost the only motif of decoration beside the semi-mosaic floors in black and white pebbles, set endways in geometrical patterns.

Not only are these patterns used in outside courts, but also for floorings, both at Lindos and in Rhodes itself, sometimes on the walls as well. The floors are most effective, although I never saw one, as in Sicily, carried out in colour. Even the church at Lindos, a small church in which every inch of wall and ceiling is painted in brilliant frescoes, some genuinely late Byzantine, more not, has a pebbly floor, and the modern architect has made good use of this bucolic art in the public buildings.—From "The Spring Journey," by ALAN PRYCE-JONES.

Sun in Manhattan

At dawn the sun begins his daily work
To make the city cognizant of him.
He faces walls inflexible and grim,
They fling a joyless and defiant smirk.
He jumps to some tall building and his darts
Glance in great flashes from the glassy quartz;
Another building catches these gay gleams
And throws back jauntily its onyx beams.
Thus is the light sent out and caught again
Till all the upper spires are lit, and then
With darkness hiding in his last retreat,
The searchlight of the sun sweeps down the street;
He climbs across the buildings, and below
In sunny garments men and women go!

MYRIAM PAGE.

Prayer and Peace

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AT A certain gathering called to a service of prayer for the success of the forthcoming World Disarmament Conference, a speaker voiced the opinion that civilization is approaching a crisis, while an eager confidence inspires mankind that nations will put aside armaments, and find healing and peace.

However personal views may differ concerning the manner and the efficacy of prayer, it is clear that desire for good is the essence of prayer. And the efforts which, during the past decade, have been made by many nations toward the establishing of permanent peace evidence progress toward the consummation of this desire. The issue of the future peace of the world has prompted some of the more recent demands that nations shall settle their differences through methods other than that of senseless warfare. Prayer is a means through which everyone can aid in forwarding Christendom's longing for peace.

Solomon, desiring God's blessing upon his people, received the divine assurance, "If my people, which are called by my name, shall humble themselves, and pray, and seek my face, and turn from their wicked ways; then will I hear from heaven, and will forgive their sin, and will heal their land." And since his time worshipers have believed in God's promise of peace, with accompanying well-being. On how to "turn from their wicked ways," however, in order to realize spiritual blessings, the world has remained more or less in the dark, although during the period of Messianic enlightenment Jesus made plain the means to the end. He said that whosoever "shall not doubt in his heart, but shall believe that those things which he saith shall come to pass; he shall have whatsoever he saith." Emphasizing this need for unswerving faith, he added, "What things soever ye desire, when ye pray, believe that ye receive them, and ye shall have them." The peace which, sought in undoubting prayer, should be clearly realized, has not yet been attained, manifestly because neither peace nor prayer has been fully understood in its true significance.

Strife and war have intermittently continued because comparatively few have understood how to bring their thinking and living into harmony with God's law; because few, indeed, have understood the nature of God and of man in His likeness. And therefore men in general have been deceptively influenced by hate and fear, instead of being rightly influenced by the comprehension of divine Love. Today, however, the world need no longer grope in a half light toward peace; for in Christian Science is offered to all mankind a satisfying explanation of the nature of the peace promised by Christ Jesus, and the nature of the availing prayer through which to obtain this boon.

Since God is Love, as John declared and as Christian Science reaffirms; and since man is the likeness of Love, there can be found no valid basis for any thought or opinion or act that might eventuate in strife or war. In an article entitled "How Strife may be Stilled," in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (pp. 278, 279), Mary Baker Eddy says: "The Principle of all power is God, and God is Love. Whatever brings into human thought or action an element opposed to Love, is never requisite, never a necessity, and is not sanctioned by the law of God, the law of Love."

Those whose hearts are uplifted to God in sincere desire that peace may be more fully realized in human experience, may be assured that their prayer is availing proportionately as they affirm, with understanding, the all-power of God and the perfection of His creation, and know that God governs all that is real. Unswerving confidence in God's all-loving power and government lifts thought above the sordid selfishness of material strife and greed and hate, thus enabling enlightened humanity to reflect the spirit of true peace. Mrs. Eddy has written (*ibid.*, p. 281), "Faith full-fledged, soaring to the Horeb height, brings blessings infinite, and the spirit of this orison is the fruit of rightness,—'on earth peace, good will toward men.'"

As increasing numbers of individuals in all nations look to God for true peace, it is certain that governments will be led to entertain this widening and elevating influence. Each worshiper of the one true God can know that God's blessing rests upon all right effort toward the attaining of peace, and that His wisdom permeates and governs the peace councils of the world. Of her own life-endeavor to aid mankind toward the way of peace, Mrs. Eddy says (*ibid.*, p. 220), "Each day I pray for the pacification of all national difficulties, for the brotherhood of man." And with superb confidence she adds, "I also have faith that my prayer availeth, and that He who is overturning will overturn until He whose right it is shall reign."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Gebet und Friede

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

AUF einer zum Gebet für den Erfolg der bevorstehenden Weltabrüstungskonferenz einberufenen Versammlung äußerte ein Redner die Ansicht, daß die Zivilisation sich einem Wendepunkt nähere, während die Menschheit von dem großen Vertrauen beseelt sei, daß die Völker die Waffen niederlegen und Heilung und Frieden finden werden.

Mögen die persönlichen Ansichten über die Art und die Wirksamkeit des Gebets auch noch so sehr auseinandergehen, Tatsache ist, daß das Verlangen nach dem Guten der Wesenskern des Gebets ist. Und die im letzten Jahrzehnt von vielen Völkern zur Aufrichtung eines dauernden Friedens gemachten Anstrengungen bedeuten einen Fortschritt der Erfüllung dieses Verlangens entgegen. Die Frage des künftigen Weltfriedens hat dazu angeregt, daß neuerdings gefordert wird, die Streitfragen der Völker auf andere Art als durch sinnloses Kriegführen beizulegen. Das Gebet ist ein Mittel, wodurch jeder mithelfen kann, die Erfüllung des Sehnens der Christenheit nach Frieden herbeizuführen.

Als Salomo den Segen Gottes auf sein Volk herabflehte, empfing er die göttliche Versicherung: „Wenn mein Volk sich demütigt, das nach meinem Namen genannt ist, daß sie beten und mein Angesicht suchen und sich von ihren bösen Wegen bekehren werden: so will ich vom Himmel hören und ihre Sünde vergeben und ihr Land heilen". Und seitdem haben die Frommen an die Friedensverheißung Gottes geglaubt, und es hat ihnen Segen gebracht. Aber darüber, wie sie „sich von ihren bösen Wegen bekehren" sollen, um geistigen Segen zu erkennen, ist die Welt mehr oder weniger im Dunkel geblieben, obgleich Jesus zur Zeit der messianischen Aufklärung die Mittel zu dem Zweck klar gemacht hat. Er sagte: „Wer nicht zweifelte in seinem Herzen, sondern glaubte, daß es geschehen würde, was er sagt, so wird's ihm geschehen, was er sagt". Und diese Notwendigkeit unerschütterlichen Glaubens betonend, fügte er hinzu: „Alles, was ihr bittet in eurem Gebet, glaubet nur, daß ihr's empfangen werdet, so wird's euch werden". Der in vertrauensvollem Gebet gesuchte Friede, den man sich klar vergegenwärtigen sollte, ist noch nicht erlangt, offenbar weil weder der Friede noch das Gebet in seiner wahren Bedeutung voll verstanden worden ist.

Streit und Krieg haben mit Unterbrechungen ihren Fortgang genommen, weil verhältnismäßig wenige verstanden haben, ihr Denken und Leben mit Gottes Gesetz in Einklang zu bringen, ja, weil nur wenige das Wesen Gottes und des Menschen in Seinem Ebenbilde verstanden haben. Daher haben sich die Menschen allgemein durch Haß und Furcht irrtümlich beeinflussen lassen, anstatt durch das Verständnis der göttlichen Liebe richtig geführt zu werden. Heute braucht die Welt jedoch nicht mehr im Halbdunkel nach dem Frieden zu tasten; denn die Christliche Wissenschaft bietet der ganzen Menschheit eine befriedigende Erklärung der Natur des von Christus Jesus verheißenen Friedens und der Natur des hilfreichen Gebets, durch das man diese Wohltaten empfängt.

Da Gott die Liebe ist, wie Johannes erklärte und die Christliche Wissenschaft wieder behauptet, und da der Mensch das Ebenbild der Liebe ist, kann es keine zu Recht bestehende Grundlage für Gedanken, Meinungen oder Handlungen geben, die zu Streit oder Krieg führen könnten. In dem Aufsatze: „Wie Streit beigelegt werden kann" in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (S. 278, 279) schreibt Mary Baker Eddy: „Das Prinzip aller Macht ist Gott, und Gott ist die Liebe. Alles, was in das menschliche Denken und Handeln etwas der Liebe Entgegengesetztes hineinbringt, ist nie erforderlich, ist nie eine Notwendigkeit und wird von dem Gesetz Gottes, dem Gesetz der Liebe nicht gutgeheißen".

Alle, die ihr Herz mit dem aufrichtigen Verlangen zu Gott erheben, daß der Friede im menschlichen Leben völliger verwirklicht werden möge, können versichert sein, daß ihr Gebet in dem Verhältnis erhört wird, wie sie mit Verständnis die Allmacht Gottes und die Vollkommenheit Seiner Schöpfung behaupten und wissen, daß Gott alles, was wirklich ist, regiert. Unerschütterliches Vertrauen in Gottes alliebende Macht und Regierung erhebt das Denken über die niedrige Selbstsucht materiellen Strebens, Geizes und Hasses, und befähigt dadurch eine aufgeklärte Menschheit, den Geist wahren Friedens widerzuspiegeln. Mrs. Eddy hat geschrieben (in dems. Buche, S. 281): „Der zur Horebshöhe sich erhebende vollbeschwingte Glaube bringt unendliche Segnungen; und der Geist dieses Gebets ist die Frucht der Gerechtigkeit,—Friede auf Erden und den Menschen ein Wohlgefallen".

Da bei allen Völkern immer mehr Menschen wahren Frieden von Gott erhoffen, so werden die Regierungen gewiß dazu geführt, diesen sich ausbreitenden und erhebenden Einfluß in Betracht zu ziehen. Jeder Anbeter des einen wahren Gottes kann wissen, daß Gottes Segen auf allen rechten Anstrengungen zur Erlangung des Friedens ruht, und daß Seine Weisheit die Friedensberatungen der Welt durchdringt und regiert. Mrs. Eddy schreibt über ihr lebenslanges eigenes Streben, den Menschen auf den Weg des Friedens zu verhelfen (in dems. Buche, S. 220): „Jeden Tag bete ich um die friedliche Beilegung aller nationalen Schwierigkeiten, um die Menschenbrüderschaft". Und mit erhabener Zuversicht fügt sie hinzu: „Ich habe auch den Glauben, daß mein Gebet etwas ausrichtet, und daß Er, der umstürzt, so lange umstürzen wird, bis Er, dessen Recht es ist, regieren wird".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

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EDUCATIONAL

The International School of Geneva 'Justifies Its Aim'

By IRENE ARMSTRONG

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AS LONG as international life draws parents away from their national homes there will arise the question, How is adequate education for the children to be provided? This question is being interestingly answered by the International School of Geneva, now in its eighth year. Its early experimental difficulties are past, yet a glance at them may effect a more sympathetic appreciation of the school's progress.

The prime necessity which brought this school into being was: If parents were to remain in the international center to which they had been called, their children must be prepared for Tokyo or Harvard, Oxford or Heidelburg; they must be fitted for life in their home lands. The reason for living in Geneva was a factor peculiar to itself. The experiment, therefore, called for a type of school not then in existence, one that would lay down new roads in education. It should be, its founders determined, an opportunity for boys and girls of different nationalities to be led to understand the world from a point of view of the interrelation and interdependence of nations.

In 1924 the school started with eight children and three teachers. This year it opened with an enrollment of 350 boarders and day pupils, of 28 nationalities. Fifty per cent of these are from the United States and Great Britain. From the first, although it was definitely purposed that the type of education to be followed was the new, free, progressive type, yet there must be unquestioned discipline and a recognition of the unprecedented needs of program and method. A curriculum was evolved for all cultures; a faculty of 30 teachers was gradually assembled from many countries; a balance among the various nationalities was achieved, so that today the school evidences a real cross section of world life.

French and English

The primary school accommodates children from 8 to 10 years of age; the middle school from 10 to 14; the secondary from 14 to 18. Mathematics and history are taught in French and English; international culture, which is substituted for general culture, is a course in the secondary school and is in French.

In the field of religion the school inculcates respect for the convictions of all. There is no sectarian tendency, but, rather, the effort to have each pupil follow his own faith and fulfill his religious obligations, in accord with the wishes of his parents.

The grades begin with the kindergarten and go through high school. During the last week in June examinations are given to the students who have prepared for the Matureté Fedérale Suisse, the Baccalauréat Français, the English Matriculation and the American College Board.

Last year a new departure, which brought about interesting results, was the formation of groups for national instruction. A weekly period of such instruction only accentuates the international aspect of all that is taught. During this one period in the week's schedule the children are grouped according to their nationality to study some special aspect, historical, geographical or artistic, of their own country. One subject that was chosen, in the secondary section, was production. The younger pupils made reports on transportation.

The groups exchange reports, each receiving the others, explain the maps and charts, translating when necessary. For each group a lecturer is appointed who presides at these exchange meetings. A group of secondary pupils, for instance, studies cereals, each from the point of view of his own country, makes maps and charts, and then lectures, in turn. Here, too, when translation is necessary, one of the pupils is chosen to do it. The production and handling of cereals in the United States, as compared with Greece, Albania or France, is extremely instructive and impresses the children enormously, covering as it does all methods, from the most primitive to the most modern.

Almost since the start the school has had some sort of a publication. An interesting story might be told of these different publications, commencing with the initial newspaper, a mimeographed sheet put out by two American boys, up to the dignified, illustrated magazine, Philia, the present official publication of the school.

Two Years Better Than One

The great advantage of more than a one-year period in this school is readily understood. One of the features of this institution of learning is its bilingualism which is the necessary medium for the promotion of international contacts. Classes are conducted in both French and English. It is the endeavor of the school to lay the foundation work of these languages in the primary and grammar grades so that when students reach the higher classes they may read, write, speak and follow courses in either language with comparative ease. It has been conclusively demonstrated that this aim is reached in two years for older students, sooner for younger ones. But in numerous cases, particularly those from the United States, the students cannot start from the lower grades but are admitted into the upper classes, knowing only one language. Their first year, therefore, has to be spent on a concentrated study of French and an adjustment to their new environment with its varied outlook. It is not until the second or the third year that, orientation accomplished, the remarkable advantages of the school are realized.

During the first years the school was scattered in three sections of Geneva. Under the American Foundation for the International School of Geneva these separate schools were brought together, old and new buildings were made ready on the beautiful estate, Grande Boissiere, on the outskirts of Geneva and yet extending into the country. The girls live in their own houses, one of which was formerly a magnificent château, whose windows look out on the Alps and the Jura Range. The boys' dormitory is not as picturesque as that of the girls but it is strictly modern, with club rooms for recreational purposes, to say nothing of the spacious domain which is theirs for football, hockey and track.

Outstanding in the effects on those who attend the school, to quote the trustees, when questioned as to the appreciable advantages there: "The children learn languages; they become familiar with and tolerant toward people of other nationalities by daily association; they inevitably imbibe a wide international viewpoint from the contacts at the school and with the personalities who are only too willing to appear there; yet, at the same time, they are very consciously encouraged to maintain pride in their own race and culture by special national instruction."

Upper Left—In This Group of the Younger Pupils at the International School of Geneva Are 15 Nationalities. Right—On the Grounds of the School. Lower—One of the New Buildings.

Around the Reading Lamp

Each volume in the following article is suggested as containing valuable material, but no entire book is necessarily indorsed by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

"The newness of the new education is rather in practice than in theory, and its theory and its practice are valuable as means, but dangerous as extremes. The better way is to keep the best of the old while cautiously experimenting with the new." A book offering such counsel should be worth a reading, at least by all who have had dealings with what in the United States is known as progressive education. The quotation is from "This New Education," by Herman Harrell Horne, published by the Abingdon Press at $2.50.

A large share of the criticism of progressive practices in schools, private and public, has come from those who have made a high plunge into waters whose depths they knew not. On this score, Mr. Horne speaks words of wisdom for the novice in the field, so that his book should make for saner advances on some of the wilder frontiers of the progressive movement.

Mr. Horne considers education, morality and religion to be inseparable. "Education," he says, "is one notable means available for securing both morality and religion; morality is a great part of the solid content of religion, and religion is the main inspiring dynamic of morality." He therefore deals with the vital way in which these three interests belong together. Like most workers in the new education, the author bases most of his ideas on psychology and philosophy. It ought to be said, however, that some of the best progressive schools have got away from academic ology and osphy. It is quite possible, also, to read Mr. Horne without being burdened by these two criteria. Mr. Horne shows how a little child is leading the education and teachers of our day. A number of his chapters are especially for parents.

* * *

Leonard V. Koos has for years been pointed out as one of the best informed men in the fields of high school and junior college. For four years, besides being engaged as full-time professor at the University of Minnesota, Dr. Koos was, for his State, inspector of private secondary schools. This experience led to his writing "Private and Public Secondary Education." The University of Chicago Press, $2.50.

Few books can be plastered with statistical tables as is this one and retain the interest of the man in the street. But this is an exception. A glance at any one of the tables showing the relative merits of the private and public schools is instantly provocative. Though the facts pertain strictly to Minnesota, Dr. Koos tells how they are an epitome of the situation in the United States. After pointing to the increase of the public schools over the private from 60 per cent in 1890 to 88 per cent in 1928, the author explains the problem of comparing the private with the public schools.

Dr. Koos' division of the schools into the large public, the small public, the Roman Catholic and the independent private draws the reader on from chart to chart to discover how these groups compare in kind of students, in the achievement of students, while in these schools and later while in college, and how they compare as to curriculum and as to teachers. While Dr. Koos does not champion either private or public education, he offers the tentative conclusion that public education has become in America so ably presented and so available as to give less and less need for the private school.

* * *

Right now when social welfare work is a major responsibility on the part of every person and of every community, it is timely to consider that leaders in this work should have the credentials that are usually connected with an ably trained profession. A small book on the subject by one who looks upon the work as her own much loved profession is therefore to the point. Such is "Social Welfare and Professional Education," by Edith Abbott, published by the University of Chicago Press at $2.

"Year after year," says Miss Abbott, "we continue to spend millions generously and incompetently on public and private charitable work and still fail to meet the needs of those we try to serve." Often in talking with officers of welfare societies, Miss Abbott has met with decided opposition when advocating a broader concept of the work than that of simply taking care of the cases of need as they arose. Her own concept as dealt with in her book can be easily deduced from the following: "There can be no question that the social workers need a broad, liberal, disciplinary, professional education in preparation for the important work that is to be undertaken." Regarding the visiting teacher of the public schools, she says: "She must have a professional grasp of the service which she is out to render." Then, meaning all kinds of social welfare workers, she says further: "We look confidently to the time when a professional school of social welfare shall bring the resources of science, of research, and of liberal education to bear upon the social difficulties that lie so plentifully before us; and when the social worker shall be the trusted and faithful servant of the Commonwealth, and of all the friendless poor, and those who are in trouble and distress; and her influence shall reach to the very fountains of human life."

A. W. B.

Seven Special Aims

1. Fill every period of your child's life with the joy of companionship so that none of it will be dreary.
2. Help your child to gain an inner self-control. He will thus be able to endure sharp experiences unflinchingly.
3. From his earliest years teach your child to overcome fear. His freedom of thought and action will fit him for constructive activities of all kinds.
4. Stimulate your child's curiosity. When he asks you questions encourage his interest in and wonder at life by reasonable, satisfactory answers.
5. If your child has a sense of inferiority, seek to overcome it by dwelling upon that which makes him strong. Thus he will lose sight of his weakness in fun and achievement.
6. Remember that a well-rounded child needs to have a zest for life. Your attitude will assist him to deal with his world unsentimentally and with wisdom.
7. Last, but not least, develop in your child a deep confidence in the moral world. This you must feel yourself before you can ever communicate it to him.—By Ernest B. Groves, professor of sociology in the University of North Carolina and one of the advisory editors of the Parents' Magazine.

Training to Be a Teacher

Dear Dean:

I am a sophomore in —— College. I do not know whether to enter the College of Education or continue on for an A. B. and an A. M. degree in my special teaching field, which includes history, and political science.

My college teachers do not look with favor upon the College of Education. Some of them frankly condemn the taking of courses in education as a waste of time.

I plan to teach in public high schools and hope in time to become a principal or a superintendent of schools.

Your suggestions will be of help to me, since I am in doubt, particularly as to whether courses in education will be of value to me.

Very truly yours,

—— Bill.

Dear Bill:

Only the subject-matter "crank" who has had no courses in educational psychology, "principles of secondary education," methods of teaching, etc., and who has served no apprenticeship period at practice teaching, will condemn these as of no value.

Both subject matter and method are needed for teaching, whether in high school or college. Many states require from 8 to 20 hours of professional courses in education before granting a high school teaching certificate even to graduates of a four-year college course.

The movement for the professional training of teachers began with elementary school-teachers, spread to secondary schools, and is now receiving emphasis in the selection of teachers for the lower divisions of colleges and universities. In time it will result in better teaching on the part of college professors, who sometimes allow the love of their special fields of knowledge to shut out all consideration of student interest, motivation or classroom efficiency.

I am quite satisfied that much teaching is tolerated in colleges that would not pass muster in any good high school. This is due in part to the disdain many college teachers have for courses in educational methods. I believe, however, that this attitude is waning and that we are entering upon a period in which better college teaching will prevail.

An article by a college teacher of English condemning colleges of education appeared in one of our leading magazines two or three years ago. I remember with what glee it was brought to my attention by one of our prominent professors. Nevertheless, our own university recently changed its department of education into a college of education and built a magnificent university demonstration high school. The movement for trained teachers grows space. Soon it will be felt everywhere in the field of higher education. It is the direct outgrowth of the contributions of experimental education and educational psychology. Thorndike, Dewey, Colvin, Bagley, McMurry, Monroe, Parker, Briggs, Inglis, Morrison, Freeman, Charters and a host of educators have dedicated themselves to this cause. Teachers colleges have multiplied in recent decades. Is this not sufficient evidence of a changed attitude toward the training of high-school teacher.

If your finances will permit, I would recommend at least an A. M. degree with specialization in the subjects you desire to teach, followed by at least one year in Teachers College, Columbia University, or some other good teachers college. An A. B. degree in which from 8 to 20 hours of educational courses are included is the minimum I would recommend if you desire to become a high school teacher.

I suggest that you secure a copy of the requirements for teacher certification laid down by your State Department of Public Instruction. Address the State Superintendent of Public Schools at your State Capitol. These requirements must be met regardless of the opinion of your college professors of academic subjects.

Sincerely,

HARRY E. STONE,
Dean of Men, West Virginia University

Pupils Hear of Gold Standard

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

THE suggestion that the older children in the elementary schools might be taught the study of economics has raised quite a discussion in British educational circles. A comment that was speedily forthcoming was that such a subject was dangerous, in that partisan opinions might be propagated. Another objection raised was that the subject was remote from the interests of children, and of little educational value.

These objections have been overborne by the actual experience gained in a certain area where the subject has been taken up. What is the gold standard? was a question in the mouths not of young people only but of adults also, and adults who had always regarded themselves in the accepted sense well educated. "Why were we not taught all about this at school?" they asked.

When it was decided, therefore, that one of the lecturers in economics to the adult education classes of the area should be invited to visit certain schools, much interest was roused, even though some questionings and doubts were expressed. The latter were found to be quite without justification as soon as the nature of the lectures was known.

The older pupils in an ordinary elementary school were assembled. The mere announcement of the subject of the lecture had awakened a great deal of interest. They had heard of the gold standard in a distant sort of way—as one of these abstruse affairs with which their elders and the newspapers were concerned. They were stirred at the prospect of hearing about the subject which had been the issue at the recent election. Some of them brought word that their parents would have liked to have had the opportunity of "coming to school" for that day.

Straight Into Subject

The lecturer plunged straight into his subject. Trade is not carried on by barter, he pointed out. Merchants do not exchange a load of wool for so many tons of coal or a certain number of bushels of wheat. The various commodities are all priced in money, and before Britain "went off the gold standard" it was true to say that whatever part of the world a trader was operating, whether in Africa or India or anywhere else he could always pay or receive a draft or check, knowing that it would have a definite value in gold if sent to the bank in London. Similarly, any trader in any part of the world could pay in dollars or marks or any other medium, knowing that each of these would be worth, in New York or Berlin, a definite fixed amount of gold.

Thus traders the world over felt that they were dealing in terms of a stable commodity, and that security was the keynote of all their transactions. The pupils readily saw this, and the picture of the man in far-off countries, away from the delicate mechanism of civilization with its banks and shops, was one that made a strong appeal.

Then came an account of the value of the pound. When gold was the standard the pound was worth 113 grains of gold. But this was also the value of 4.86 dollars, 20.43 marks, 124 francs and so on. Thus the definition of parity of exchange was brought out. No matter whether dollars, marks or pounds were quoted, the value was fixed and certain in terms of one commodity—gold. Here the lecturer produced a gold sovereign, a coin with which very few children in these days are familiar, and this part of the lesson was completed.

Why "Off"

But what of "going off gold"? What was the significance of that, and what were its results? Here the lecturer had a more difficult task, but he was able to show that when, owing to various causes, the Bank of England was depleted of gold and consequently the decision was made not to guarantee to give 113 grains of gold for the pound note, the result was that the holders of British bank notes could not be sure of getting gold. Thus its value had to be reckoned in terms of what goods or services it could buy, and this accounted for its recent fall in value to about four-fifths when the gold standard was abandoned.

The most difficult part of the lecture was now reached and that was the effect upon trade of going off the gold standard. The pupils, however, were readily led to see that a foreign merchant buying goods in Britain would obtain them at a cheaper rate than before the abandonment of the gold standard, owing to the depreciation in the value of English money as compared with foreign money. So the first result was a stimulus to British exports; and at the same time, for the converse reason, a decline in imports. At this point the class felt that they had grasped the meaning of the gold standard, and they disbanded quite happy and satisfied with their peep into the big world of commerce and trade, and their contact with a question which their fathers had mentioned with awe.

English Post Cards

Howden, Yorks, Eng.

Dear Reader of the Educational Page:

Do you know of a teacher of English who would care to receive occasionally post cards of places of literary and historical interest in England? I have been in the habit of buying such pictures myself for some time and it adds considerable interest to my journeys, and, as I find my collection useful, I thought it would be a little way in which I could say "Thank you" for all the enjoyment I get from reading the Monitor. I have a great love for my own beautiful land, and the Americans I have met have made me see beauties that I should otherwise have passed over, and I should like to share some of my experiences.

R. M. B.

WHERE ARCHÆOLOGY IS IN CLOVER [Underwood

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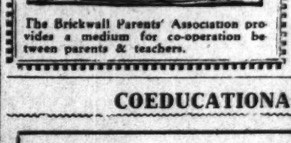

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Radio as a Socialistic Force

An English Experiment Is Analyzed—Ether Crowding—What's Wrong With Radio Shows

'SOCIALISM: a political and economic theory of social reorganization, the essential feature of which is governmental control of economic activities, to the end that competition shall give way to coöperation and the opportunities of life and the rewards of labor shall be equitably apportioned."

Thus does Webster define Socialism, which many people believe means greater freedom. Leonard Woolf, writing in the British Radio Times, says radio after the British manner is "one of the biggest experiments in Socialism that the world has so far watched." At the same time American opponents of the British system of radio point to government control as the elimination of freedom and individual opinion. British radio is certainly communal, coöperative, nonprofit-making and noncompetitive.

"Behind the British Broadcasting Corporation," states Mr. Woolf, "the microphone and your wireless set is the state or society, and it is the state which is playing you the jazz band which you will listen to this evening, just as it is supplying you with water if you go and turn the tap on in the bathroom, or with a postage stamp if you buy one from the post office around the corner.

"This socialization of entertainment and its withdrawal from private competition is on a scale that is 'astounding.' A theater or cinema seats a few hundred at a time; 50,000 may attend a football match; a book that sells 100,000 copies is a super-best seller. But these figures of the number of people that the great private entertainers cater for are a mere flea bite compared with the number who are clients of the B. B. C."

Mr. Woolf says that broadcasting, being so easy to obtain, is competing with concerts, theaters, operas, music halls, variety, debating societies, newspapers, books, recitations, gramophones and sports, because "by using his wireless set a man can get, in varying degrees, the products of all these different branches of entertainment." He sees much significance in this in the modern age, and some dangers.

Mr. Woolf says the danger of broadcasting is that it makes entertainment too easy. Perhaps in calling British broadcasting "one of the biggest experiments in Socialism" Mr. Woolf may consider that a state operated on a socialistic basis might also tend to make the people too passive. In considering the American radio problem, however, the passivity charge remains just the same. Behind its system is not the state or society but the voices of advertising with the programs and all other activities focused on just one point, bringing the greatest number of buyers to a given product. The results are obvious.

♪ ♪ ♪

Solution to Overcrowding

High power is still demanding the center of the radio stage, not only in North America, but in Europe. In North America there is the critical situation caused by numerous stations erected in Mexico using wavelengths sandwiched in between the existing crowded American frequencies at least one having more power than any United States broadcaster. This is causing interference.

In Europe it is the question of the loudest man being the winner, evidently, for the various nations seem to be in a competitive race as to who shall put the most watts on the air; thus a 300,000-watt station is reported planned for Russia with Prague's power being boosted to 200,000 watts and a new commercial station in Luxembourg planned for 200,000 watts.

There was enough interference in Europe when all the stations were very much lower powered. Now with each one striving mightily to make its voice heard above what must be called a din, the situation is very acute.

A solution to the problem of local broadcasting appears to be in the offing with the new ultra short waves. As previously discussed in this column, they have the properties of light, and, therefore, do not extend beyond the horizon. Thus, any number of them can be used in a city, and the same wavelengths duplicated for use in another city 100 miles away. If all broadcasting for city purposes were confined to these wavelengths, it would leave all the present broadcast frequencies open for superpower stations for serving the rural districts. Preliminary experiments in the United States have shown that the tone quality possible at ultrashort waves is superior to the tone quality now obtainable on broadcast waves. England, too, has seen the possibilities of ultrashort waves for broadcasting, and it is generally understood that the British Broadcasting Corporation is carrying on considerable research at seven meters to provide further broadcast channels to the British populace.

Germany has been well to the front on ultrashort wavelengths, and has reduced them to very effective practice. These frequencies will offer a brand-new point of discussion for the world-wide radio conference, scheduled for Madrid this fall. But by their very nature they appear to offer a harmonious solution.

♪ ♪ ♪

A Short-Sighted Policy

An early-season radio show has just been staged in Chicago for the American radio industry. It only emphasized what has been more apparent as each succeeding show of the past few years has closed its doors on the last visitor—radio has lost interest for the general public.

Only some six manufacturers showed in Chicago, according to one report, and one of these was an exhibit of davenports and other furniture with no sets to be seen. The little radio shown were sets brought out some time ago. Planned to "pep up" the lagging "after-New Year's" wane of radio interest, it evidently failed in its purpose.

When the set manufacturers bent all their energies at crowding the home set-building idea out of radio, they did away with the egg-laying goose of public interest. The enthusiasm witnessed at radio shows in the build-a-set days has never been equaled. For each set built 100 were sold. Those home made sets were advertising, publicity and sales calls all in one. But the manufacturers, afraid of losing a few sales, ended the idea. That was the beginning of the end of public interest in radio shows.

IN THE SHIP LANES

A NEW form of transatlantic travel has just been announced by several steamship lines, to be known as "restricted third-class." It will be effective on the three Cunard sailings from New York during June and July, as well as in the motorship St. Louis of the Hamburg-American Line from New York, June 25.

The rates will be the same as for ordinary third, averaging $140 for the round trip, either to England or France. Acommodations will be reserved for persons of moderate income largely from the professional classes, and no other reservations will be accepted on these sailings—the more typical type of third-class passengers being carried on other ships.

The Cunard vessels which will follow this policy include the Franconia from New York June 24, Samaria July 16, and Franconia July 29. The Cunard will shortly announce a series of European tours, with the use of this restricted third-class as a feature, which will be offered at unusually low rates.

With cabin, tourist and "restricted" third class in one ship, it would appear that the lines are back where they started—with three classes, but with new names and with the rates halved.

India Added to Schedules

The round-the-world ships of the Dollar Line will make regular calls at Bombay, India, effective with the call of the steamship President Pierce. The latter ship is due at Colombo, Ceylon, Jan. 27, and will touch at Bombay after leaving there, en route to Suez. The change permits world travelers to have a longer tour through India than was possible under the former schedule. The other ships of the Dollar fleet which will make this call include the steamships Presidents Monroe, Van Buren, Garfield, Polk, Adams, Harrison, Hayes, operating on two weeks headway around the world.

North Cape Cruise

The French Line has scheduled the steamship France for a North Cape cruise next summer, which will leave New York, July 16 for Havre, thence going to Leith, Scotland, the Faroe Islands, Iceland, and the North Cape, returning to Havre Aug. 8, and reaching New York, Aug. 19.

Sailing Australia

Active efforts are being made to promote travel to Australia and the South Sea, with the advent of a representative of the Australian National Travel Association at San Francisco, Mr. Arthur H. O'Connor, occupying that post. Liberal commissions are being offered to steamship agents and travel bureaus for booking business for Australia, New Zealand and the South Seas, and a series of tours is included in a booklet recently published, denoting the cost of journeys of varying duration to include the several cities of Australia.

As an indication of what may be done, a nine-day rail and motor tour from Sydney may be made for approximately $149, which includes sightseeing in Sydney, thence by motor and rail to Melbourne, sightseeing there, return by rail to Sydney, and a three-day motor trip into the interior. Other journeys of shorter or longer time may be made on similar all-inclusive nominal rates.

That travel to the Antipodes is due to increase is evidenced by the comprehensive plan of the Matson Line in building three new, luxurious liners of 19,000 gross tons, each for the route from San Francisco to Sydney, with intermediate calls at South Sea Island ports. These ships are the Monterey, Mariposa and Lurline. The P. & O. Line from England has also placed some new ships in the route, including the Strathnaver and Strathaird. So many Americans have visited Europe repeatedly that the Australian travel promoters reason, and with logic, that the route across the Pacific is destined to become the great travel attraction, and they are building for the future in their present exploitation efforts.

Guide Book on Germany

A guide book giving current information and advice on various phases of foreign study has been prepared by the Hamburg-American Line's Educational Bureau for the benefit of prospective students visiting Germany. The booklet and 1932 schedule of vacation courses are available upon request from the Educational Bureau, Hamburg-American Line, 39 Broadway, New York City.

Steamship Schedules

The Key West-Havana sailing of the P. & O. Steamship Company will hereafter be on a daily, except Sunday and Wednesday, basis, leaving Key West at 11:45 a. m., arriving Havana six hours later. Departure from Havana will be daily, except Sunday and Thursday, at 10 a. m. From Port Tampa there will be a through sailing to Havana via Key West, leaving at 6 p. m., passing Key West in the morning, and reaching Havana early evening.

The Canadian Australasian Line has scheduled 28 sailings between Canada and the Antipodes for the current year, with the Aorangi and the Niagara making seven round-trip voyages each. These vessels call at Honolulu, Suva, and Auckland, en route to Sydney. Rates have recently been reduced in this route.

Liner Movements

DEPARTURES
FROM NEW YORK

Thursday, Feb. 4

Bremen (12:01 a. m.), North German Lloyd, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Bremen; Stuttgart, North German Lloyd, for Cobh, Cherbourg, Bremen; Hamburg (12:01 a. m.), Hamburg-American, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Hamburg; President Wilson, Dollar, for Orient via California ports; Lapland, Red Star, on West Indies cruise.

Friday, Feb. 5

American Farmer, American Merchant, for London; Santa Ana, Grace, for Los Angeles, San Francisco; Scythia, Cunard, on West Indies cruise; Evangeline, Eastern Steamships, on West Indies cruise.

Saturday, Feb. 6

Lafayette, French, for Plymouth, Havre; Virginia, Panama Pacific, for Los Angeles, San Francisco; Santa Olivia, Grace, for west coast South America; Southern Cross, Munson, for east coast South America; Rotterdam, Holland America, on Mediterranean cruise; Carinthia, Cunard, on South American cruise; Belgenland, Red Star, on West Indies cruise; France, French, on West Indies cruise; Volendam, Holland America, on West Indies cruise.

Tuesday, Feb. 9

Exochorda, American Export, for Mediterranean ports.

Wednesday, Feb. 10

American Importer, United States, for Hamburg; Duchess of Bedford, Canadian Pacific, on West Indies cruise; Britannic, White Star, on West Indies cruise.

FROM PHILADELPHIA

Saturday, Feb. 6

Milwaukee, Hamburg-American, on West Indies cruise.

FROM BOSTON

Saturday, Feb. 6

Prince David, Canadian National, on West Indies cruise.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Friday, Feb. 5

President Polk, Dollar, on world service (westward); Santa Teresa, Grace, for New York.

Saturday, Feb. 6

Maloio, Matson, for Honolulu.

Wednesday, Feb. 10

Matsonia, Matson, for Honolulu.

FROM LOS ANGELES

Saturday, Feb. 6

Santa Teresa, Grace, for New York.

FROM SEATTLE

Saturday, Feb. 6

President Taft, American Mail, for Orient.

Tuesday, Feb. 9

Shidzuoka Maru, N. Y. K., for Orient.

ARRIVALS
DUE NEW YORK

Thursday, Feb. 4

Lafayette, French, from Havre, Plymouth.

Friday, Feb. 5

Deutschland, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg.

Monday, Feb. 8

American Trader, American Merchant, from London; President Harrison, Dollar, on world service (westward); Europa, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Southampton, Cherbourg; Adriatic, White Star, from Liverpool, Belfast, Glasgow, Halifax; Minnewaska, Atlantic Transport, from London, Boulogne; Cameronia, Anchor, from Glasgow, Londonderry, Halifax; Santa Barbara, from west coast South America.

Tuesday, Feb. 9

Berengaria, Cunard, from Southampton, Cherbourg; Pennland Red Star, from Antwerp, Havre, Southampton, Halifax.

Wednesday, Feb. 10

Alaunia, Cunard, from Southampton, Havre, Cobh, Halifax; Paris, French, from Havre, Plymouth.

DUE SAN FRANCISCO

Thursday, Feb. 4

Malolo, Matson, from Honolulu.

Monday, Feb. 8

President Coolidge, Dollar, from New York, for Orient; California, Panama Pacific, from New York.

Tuesday, Feb. 9

President Jackson, Dollar, from Orient, for New York.

Wednesday, Feb. 10

Sierra, Matson, from Auckland, Sydney.

DUE LOS ANGELES

Saturday, Feb. 6

President Coolidge, Dollar, from New York, for Orient; California, Panama Pacific, from New York; Calawali, Lasco, from Honolulu.

DUE SEATTLE

Tuesday, Feb. 9

President Jefferson, American Mail, from Orient; Hiye Maru, N. Y. K., from Orient.

DUE VANCOUVER

Monday, Feb. 8

Hiye Maru, N. Y. K., from Orient.

Australians Cut Big Water Project

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Curtailment of the great Murray River irrigation project at the Hume Weir was proposed in a report recently laid before the New South Wales Parliament. The report suggests curtailment of the original scheme in order to ascertain the probabilities of water supply and irrigation, and also the cost.

The revised estimate for the Hume Weir, the principal work in this connection, is £5,413,918. This was conditionally agreed to by the parties concerned in the expenditure—Victoria and New South Wales.

The work will proceed in a manner to permit of the finished project providing a capacity of 2,000,000 acre-feet of water, but work will be suspended for a time when the capacity is 1,250,000 acre-feet.

AUSTRALIA BEGINS SPAGHETTI EXPORT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Spaghetti and macaroni form Australia's latest export industry. A first consignment of 1,000,000 cartons has been sent to Great Britain, where it will be handled by 5000 shops. The goods are made of Australian wheat by Australian labor.

Until recent years Australia imported £20,000 worth of these products annually.

Britain's annual requirements of macaroni and allied products amount to 5000 tons, and Australian manufacturers hope to supply a big proportion of the demand. The prospect of imperial tariff preference by agreement with the new British Government gives an added encouragement to the young industry.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

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Near the Tiergarten & Unter den Linden
Hotel Kaiserhof
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Patronized by the Diplomatic Corps.
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Opposite Central Station, Friedrich Str.
An entire block of hospitality de service.
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Opposite Central Station, Friedrich Str.
Hotel Fürstenhof
First class, every modern comfort.
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Palast Hotel
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Potsdamer Platz.

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All dollar rates quoted at par
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REDUCED INCLUSIVE TERMS.
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Complete Service. Clean, Quiet, Attractive Rooms.
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Located on the very edge of this glittering section — a hotel whose quiet refinement and air of exclusive dignity is a direct contrast to gaudy scene a few blocks below.
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New 17-Story Club Residence Adjoining Exclusive Sutton Place Colony
Breakfast in Your Room 25c
Choice of fruit, choice of cereal, egg, muffins or toast, coffee, milk or chocolate. Served piping hot in your room by a waiter.
SEPARATE FLOORS FOR MEN AND WOMEN.
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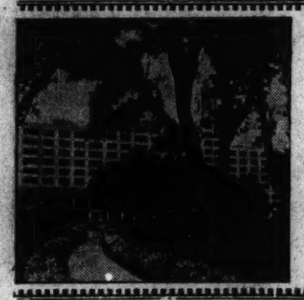
Mississippi



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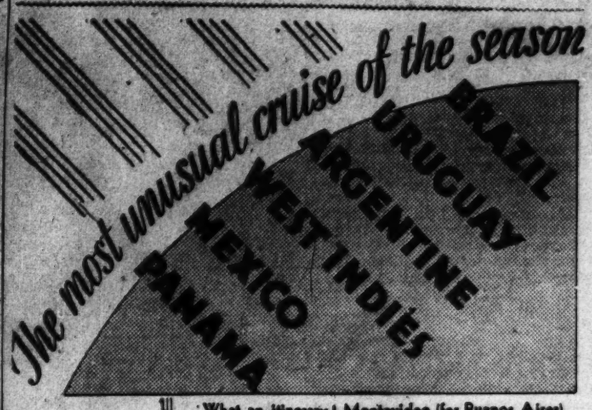
Travel



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MARKET VERY MUCH IN NEED OF GOOD PROP

Prices Seem Unable to Remain Firm for Any Length of Time

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (AP)—Bullish vaporings of a "war boom", which had been discredited in leading banking quarters from the start, disappeared from the stock market today, and prices drifted quietly lower.

The market was firm for a time in the first hour, but rails soon turned reactionary, and a heavy tone spread throughout the list. Early gains of from fractions to points were replaced by losses of 1 to 4 or more. Trading, however, was dull.

Rails encountered considerable profit-taking, and other groups followed them downward, and losses ran from one to three points for many principal issues. Santa Fe and Union Pacific declined about 3. U. S. Steel, American Can, General Electric and Allied Chemical, among the industrials, were off 1 to ¾.

In the same range were New York Central, Southern Pacific and American Telephone. Transactions totaled approximately 1,-000,000 shares.

The only notable bullish effort in so-called "war stocks" appeared in New York Shipbuilding, which rose more than a point to above 6.

Heaviness of the rails, which canceled much of the upturn which greeted the 10 per cent wage cut agreement, reflected the opinion in several quarters that while the railroads' position has been greatly strengthened, prosperous times must await a revival of freight movement. Some further paring down of dividends is expected.

Commodity Prices Sag

A sagging tendency in commodities had an adverse influence on the share market. Export copper was quoted at 6⅞ cents a pound, which is the first time it has been available under the 7-cent level. The domestic price still was 6¾ cents, however, contrasted with a low of 6 cents at which custom smelters offered some metal last year.

Bar silver, which gained ½ cent yesterday, fell back ⅝. Japanese interests were reported selling cotton and buying yen exchange. Silk dropped in sympathy with Yokohama. Sentiment in the sugar market, however, improved on news that Javan planters had agreed to curtail.

Some important banking quarters regarded the inauguration of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation as distinctly favorable, and felt that gradual return of stability may now be expected. They were more inclined to look for signs of it in the bond market than in stocks for the present, however, indicating dividend uncertainties may prevail for some months. General Motors meets tomorrow, and Wall Street is undecided as to whether to expect the regular quarterly payment of 75 cents, or a reduction to 50 cents.

The consolidated weekly report of Reserve member banks in leading cities showed a gain of $59,000,000 in holdings of securities other than United States Governments, indicating banks again were investing in bonds. Bankers pointed out that one of the leading statistical services has recently advised banks to resume their purchases of bonds, after providing for normal needs of commerce in their communities, on the theory that the formation of the Reconstruction Corporation will prevent further serious unsettlement.

Railway Bonds Gain

Moderate gains were registered by low priced railroad bonds in a rather quiet market today.

Japanese issues, however, continued under pressure as news from the Shanghai and Nanking districts still assumed a serious tone.

Japanese government 6½s sank around 3¼ points to a new record low of 74. Some municipal and utility securities of Nippon also sold lower. Tokyo Electric Co. 6s were down to new depth figures, and the 5½s of that company dropped a point or more. Taiwan Electric 5½s displayed rallying tendencies at one time, but could not sustain the recovery.

There was some profit-taking seen in the carrier group, but for the most part these mortgages maintained a firm position. Some of the liens of Baltimore & Ohio, Boston & Maine, St. Paul, Delaware & Hudson, Erie, Missouri Pacific and Frisco sold higher.

In the foreign list German government 7s and 5½s advanced. British 5½s weakened. The bonds of New South Wales reached new low levels following announcement yesterday of a default in interest payments. Australian obligations rallied and regained some of their previous losses.

There was a demand for United States government loans, practically all of them advancing from fractions to around ¼ a point.

Industrials and utilities were mixed. The communications issues strengthened. American Smelting 5s and Dodge Brothers 6s were higher. Most of the stock privilege issues advanced.

LIFT EXCHANGE RESTRICTION

BOMBAY, Feb. 2—The ordinance, which was issued when British India suspended the gold exchange standard, and which restricted the sales of sterling to normal trade requirements and forbade the sales of sterling for financing imports of gold and silver bullion, has been repealed. Action indicates that the rupee is in a strong position and that there is no fear of an excessive demand for sterling. The repeal of the restriction is taken to assume a continuance of the export of gold from India which will make plentiful supplies of sterling available.

STILL "SECURITIES MINDED"

NEW YORK, Feb. 2—The investing public is still "securities minded," and is awaiting only some definite indication that conditions have turned for the better prior to new commitments on a large scale; pending this change it is committing purchases of securities on a moderate scale, according to a symposium of members representing dealers attending the centennial gathering of the Allied General Corporation group.

MARSHALL FIELD OMITS DIVIDEND

CHICAGO, Feb. 2—Marshall Field & Co took no action on the common dividend due at this time "because of a desire to conserve resources during the present stress of general business conditions." The stock has been on a $2.50 annual basis. Regular quarterly preferred dividend was declared.

TUESDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Feb. 1	Feb. 1
3½	⅜		Abitibi Pow & P	100	1½	1½	1½	1½	
3	⅞		Abitibi pf	100	1	1	1	1	
98	68	7	Abraham & S pf	20	85	85	85		
8¾	3¾		Adams Express	700	4⅞	4¾	4¾	5	
3½	3¼		Advance Rumely	300	3	3	3		
34½	19¾	1.60	Affiliated Prod	100	14½	14	14		
55¾	39¾	4½	Air Reduction	100	50¾	50¾	50¾	51	
19⅝	17½	.20	Alaska-Juneau	14300	18⅛	18	18⅛		
3½	1¾		Alleghany Corp	3500	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	3⅛	
3½	2¾		Allegh pf ww xxx	500	3	3	3		
8¾	3¾	4	Alleghany Valley	200	8¼	8¼	8¼		
94⅝	62½	.60	Allied Chem	11300	78½	77½	77½	80¼	
13⅝	10⅛	.50	Allis Chalmers	900	11¾	11½	11½	12	
10	8	1	Alpha Port Cem	100	8½	8½	8½	9¾	
7½	5½		Am Ag Ch Del	100	6¾	6¾	6¾		
18½	13⅜	.37	Am Bank Note	300	14½	14½	14½	14	
13½	13	1.00	Am Brake SAF	100	13½	13½	13½		
65¾	54⅛	5½	Am Can	13200	62⅜	59¾	59¾	63⅜	
136	117¾	7	Am Can pf	100	136	136	136		
8½	6¾		Am Car & Fdry	300	8	8	8	7⅞	
34⅞	25	7	Am Car & F pf	50	28½	28¾	28¾	27½	
35	25⅝	.75	Am Chicle	300	34	34	34	33¾	
10½	9⅜		Am Encaustic	200	9½	9½	9½		
9¼	6¾		Am & For Pow	4800	7¾	6⅞	7	7⅛	
23	24	6	Am & For Pow 6	400	24	23¾	23¾	24	
28½	20	7	Am & For Pow 7	100	29	29	29	28¾	
17¾	11½		Am & For Pow 7pf	400	16⅛	16	16	15⅝	
3	2		Am Hide & L	100	2	2	2		
17¾	12	2	Am Ice	200	14¾	14¾	14¾		
53	50	6	Am Ice pf	100	55	55	55		
7	5		Am International	1300	6	5¾	5¾	5¾	
9¼	8¾		Am Locomotive	900	9¾	9	9	8⅞	
39	30¼	7	Am Loco pf	200	37	37	37	38	
3½	3		Am Mach & Met	200	3	3	3	3	
16¼	16		Am Metal 6%	100	17	17	17		
18⅞	13	1	Am Power & Lt	10500	15½	14½	14¾	15	
63¾	40⅝	4	Am P&L 6% pf	200	60¼	60¼	60¼		
58	50	6	Am P&L 6% pf	100	51¼	51¼	51¼		
8½	6¾	.40	Am Radiator	2500	7	6¾	6¾	8¾	
10½	7¾		Am Rolling Mill	1100	9¾	9	9	9¾	
25½	21⅞	3	Am Shipbuilding	200	22	22	22	21½	
18⅝	13¾	.50	Am Smelt & Ref	1100	16⅞	15½	15½	16½	
85	73	7	Am Smelt & R pf	300	83	82	82		
½	⅛	..	Am Solvents & C	500	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	
1¼	⅜	..	Am Solvents pf	200	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	
9¾	8¾	..	Am Steel Fdries	300	9	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
39¼	23½	.4	Am Sugar Ref	400	24¼	24	24¼	24	
5	5		Am Teletype	300	5	5	5		
134⅞	107¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	30400	116⅝	113⅝	114	115⅛	
33½	25½	3	Am Wat W&E	1000	29¼	27½	27½	28⅛	
24¼	18½	..	Am Woolen pf	1200	22	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
3¾	3⅞	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	200	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3	
13⅝	8	..	Anaconda Cop	7500	11½	10⅜	10⅝	11	
16	3	2.40	Anchor Cap	300	13½	13½	13½	13½	
11	9½	.1	Archer Daniels	100	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛		
	1½	..	Armour Ill A	100	1½	1½	1½	1½	
	⅞	..	Armour Ill B	100	¾	¾	¾	¾	
9½	6⅝	..	Armour Ill pf	100	9	9	9	8⅝	
2⅝	1¾	..	Asso Apparel Ind	400	2½	2½	2½		
8¾	5½	..	Asso Dry Goods	300	6½	6½	6½		
94	75½	6	Atchison T & SF	3800	86	80½	80½	84¾	
31½	23¼	4	Atl Coast Line	300	35¾	34½	34½		
10⅝	8¾	1	Atl Refining	2400	9⅝	9½	9½	9½	
26⅞	17½	4	Atlas Powder	800	25½	23¾	23½	25	
79½	70	6	Atlas Powder pf	10	74½	74½	74½	76	
5½	4½	1	Atlas Stores	100	5	5	5		
151¾	115⅝	4½	Auburn Auto	30600	137¾	127¾	127¾	136½	
3½	2¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	1500	3¼	3	3	3⅛	

—B—

8½	4⅛	..	Baldwin Loco	200	7½	7¼	7½	7¾	
28½	16½	..	Baldwin Loco pf	120	24½	24	24	23½	
29½	19¼	..	Balt & Ohio	4700	19¼	18	18	19	
41½	27½	4	Balt & Ohio pf	300	37¾	37	37	37¼	
6⅞	4		Barnsdall A	700	4⅝	4¼	4⅜	4⅛	
43½	38½	4	Beatrice Cream	400	39	38½	38½	38¾	
3	2¾		Belding Hem	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅞	
18¾	13¾	1	Bendix Aviation	2500	17⅝	16¾	16¾	17¼	
24¼	20½	3	Best & Co	200	22¼	22	22	22	
22⅞	15½	..	Bethlehem Steel	15200	19¾	17⅜	17½	18½	
8¾	7¼	½	Blaw Knox	100	7½	7½	7½	7⅝	
22¼	17½	1½	Bohn Alum & Br	400	18½	17½	17½	17¾	
¾	⅜	..	Booth Fisheries	100	½	½	½	⅝	
39¾	34¾	.3[1]	Borden	2500	37⅞	37	37⅛	36⅞	
12¼	9	1	Borg Warner	500	10⅝	10½	10½	10½	
10	8¼	1	Briggs Mfg	600	8½	8½	8½	8⅝	
41⅞	30½	4	Brooklyn Man T	1400	38½	37½	37½	38	
83½	72½	6	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	75¾	75¾	76	76	
119½	118	7	Brown Shoe pf	20	116½	116½	116½		
3½	3⅛		Bulova Watch	200	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛		
12¾	11	.80	Burroughs Add	100	11	11	11	11¼	
18	15¾	2½	Bush Terminal	100	17⅛	17¼	17¼		
4½	3½		Butterick	400	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞		
15⅝	10½		Byers	900	13¾	13½	13¼	13	
50	50	7	Byers pf	10	50	50	50		
9⅛	8½	..	Calif Packing	100	10¼	10	10¼	10½	
4	3		Calmet & Hecla	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3½	
13½	10	1.20	Canada Dry	700	12	11¾	11¾	12	
16	10⅜	1¼	Canadian Pacific	3200	14½	14	14½	15	
43½	31¾	..	Case Thresh	20600	37¾	34⅜	35	36½	
15	11	2	Caterpillar Trac	1200	12½	11½	11⅞	12¼	
1½	1⅛		Cavanagh Dobbs	70	1½	1½	1½		
7¾	7		Celotex Co pf	10	7	7	7		
6¼	5		Century Ribbon	100	6	6	6		
15	9⅝	1	Cerro de Pasco	1000	13¼	12¼	12¼	13¼	
7	4¾	..	Checker Cab Mfg	100	6¼	6¼	6½	6½	
17⅞	13⅝	3	Chesapeake Corp	1300	18⅛	17	17	17¾	
40⅛	16	..	Am Metal 6%	100	17	17	17	17	
31½	25¼	2½	Ches & Ohio	8600	28	26½	26¾	27⅝	
4⅜	3½	..	Chi & Gt West	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅝	
15½	9⅜	..	Chi & Gt W pf	300	14¾	13¼	13¼	13½	
3¼	1¾	..	Chi Mil & St P	100	3	3	3	2⅞	
8¼	3¼	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	
12⅜	6	..	Chi & N'western	3500	10⅞	10	10	10¾	
31	17	..	Chi & N'west pf	100	25½	25½	25½	25¼	
6¾	3⅜	..	Chi Pneu Tool	400	6	5¾	5¾	6	
11⅞	8	..	Chi Pneu T pf	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	9⅞	
16⅜	8½	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	400	14¼	13½	13⅝	14	
24½	11½	..	Chi R I & P 6%	100	20	20	20	22½	
10⅜	10	2	Chi Yellow Cab	10	10½	10½	10½		
7½	5½	..	Childs Company	100	6	6	6	6½	
15⅜	12¼	1	Chrysler	2500	13¾	13¼	13¼	13½	
2½	⅝	..	City Stores	700	1½	1½	1½	1½	
114½	97½	7.50	Coca Cola	700	109½	107½	107½	110¼	
48¾	45⅜	3	Coca Cola A	100	48½	48½	48½		
90	88	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	200	88	88	88		
9½	7¼	..	Collins & Aikman	100	8	8	8		
12¾	7¾	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	100	8½	8½	8½		
15¼	11⅞	1½	Columbia Gas	4500	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
79	64	..	Columbia Gas A	100	70	70	70	69	
38½	30	3	Columbian Carb	400	33½	32¼	33½	33¾	
10½	8½	1.60	Comm Credit	300	9	9	9	9½	
22½	19½	3	Comm Cred A	100	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	
23	15½	2	Comm Inv Tr	300	21¼	21	21	21½	
94	93½	6½	Comm I Tr 6½%	100	91	91	91		
97	97	7	Comm I Tr 7%	50	95	95	95	95	
68	58	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	100	68	68	68	67	
9½	7¼	1	Comm Solvents	3300	8½	8	8	8½	
4⅜	3½	.30	Comwith & So	2800	4¾	4½	4½	4¼	
9⅞	8	1	Congoleum Nairn	100	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
5¾	3¾	..	Consol Film Ind	100	4	4	4	4¼	
11½	8⅝	2	Consol Film I pf	100	10	10	10		
64¾	55¾	4	Consol Gas	8400	60¾	58	58	59⅜	
10⅞	9	1	Consol Laundries	100	9½	9½	9½		
⅞	⅜	..	Consol Textile	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	½	
46	40	8	Cont Baking pf	200	41½	41¾	41¾	42	
37½	31¾	2½	Cont Can	2500	36¼	35	35	35⅞	
24⅜	19½	2.40	Cont Insurance	100	21⅜	21¾	21¾	21¾	
1¾	1	..	Cont Motors	300	1⅜	1¼	1¼		
6⅞	5¾	..	Cont Oil	1300	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	6	
¾	⅜	..	Cont Shares	700	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	
45⅜	37	3	Corn Products	1700	43¼	41¾	41½	42	
10⅞	10¼	..	Crex Carpet	100	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	11	
4½	3	..	Crosley Radio	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜		
23¼	16	..	Crucible Steel	400	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	19¼	
49⅛	42	7	Crucible Steel pf	40	47	46	47	46	
8½	7¼	..	Cuban Am S pf	40	8	8	8	8	
34½	30½	4	Cudahy Packing	100	32	32	32	32	
2½	1¾	..	Curtis-Wright	22000	2¾	2½	2¼	2½	
3⅜	1⅞	..	Curtis-Wright A	2900	3⅜	2¾	2¾	3	

—D—

5¼	3½	..	Davison Chem	700	4⅜	4	4	4¼	
15¼	12¾	1.40	Deere & Co pf	900	13	12¾	12¾	13½	
83½	65¼	9	Del & Hudson	400	80	78	78	79	
28¾	18¼	..	Del Lack & W	400	23¼	22¾	22¾	23	
122	109	8	Detroit Edison	100	115	115	115		
14¼	12½	1	Diamond Match	400	14½	14	14½	14½	
23½	21¾	1½	Diamond M pf	300	23¼	22¾	22¾	23¼	
9¼	7½	1	Dome Mines	100	8¾	8¾	8¾		
12½	10¼	2	Dresser B	400	11½	11½	11½		
13⅞	7¾	1¼	Douglas A	1800	13⅜	12	12	13	
57⅞	47¾	4	Do Pont de Nem	37500	53⅜	50¾	50¾	52¾	

—E—

87⅞	73	5[1]	Eastman Kodak	1400	83¾	80¾	81	82½	
7⅜	4¾	½	Eaton Axle & Spg	1800	6½	6	6	6½	
1¼	⅝	..	Eitingon Schild	300	⅞	¾	¾	⅞	
12½	8	..	Eitingon S pf	4500	9¼	8¼	9¼	8½	
31½	24½	4	Elec Auto-Lite	2300	28½	27¾	27¾	28	
2½	1¼	..	Elec Boat	500	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	2	
4	2¾	..	Elec Mus-Ind	1000	3¼	3½	3¼	3¼	
13½	10½	1	Elec Pow & Lt	25200	13½	11½	11½	13	
64	47	7	Elec Pow & L pf	100	56½	56½	56½	55	
55½	39½	6	El Pw&L 6% pf	100	51	51	51	49	
32	28¼	4	Elec Stor Battery	100	30½	30½	30½	30¼	
22	18	1.40	Engineers Pub S	100	23	23	23	23¾	
52	46	..	Engineers 2pf ww	400	50	49¾	50	49½	
10	5¼	..	Erie RR	400	9	8¼	8¼	8⅝	
11¾	9⅝	¼	Exchange Buffet	50	10¼	10¼	10¼		

—F—

27¾	21¼	2.60	Fidelity Phe F In	100	23¼	23¼	23½	23	
15	12¾	1	Firestone T & R	700	13½	12½	12½	13¾	
85½	69¾	6	Firestone T&R pf	100	85	85	85		
49⅝	41¾	2½	First Nat Stores	100	48	48	48		
1⅛	⅛	..	Fisk Rubber	38	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	
⅞	⅞	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	300	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	
11¼	8	..	Foster-Wheeler	1100	10	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
19⅞	16¾	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	100	18	18	18	18	
5½	2¾	..	Fox Film A	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅞	
19⅝	15¼	.3	Freeport Texas	2300	18¼	17¾	17¾	17⅞	
30	20	6.77	Fuller 2pf	50	30	30	30	30	

—G—

1⅞	1⅜	..	Gabriel Snub A	200	1½	1⅜	1⅜		
17½	14	3	Gamewell	10	14½	14½	14½	15	
33½	28	4	Gen Am Tnk Car	800	32	31½	31½	31½	
15½	11	2	Gen Asphalt	100	14¼	14¼	14¼	14½	
14½	11	2	Gen Baking	2300	14¾	14	14¾	14	
89¼	88	8	Gen Baking pf	10	98	98	98		
2⅝	1⅝	..	Gen Cable	400	2½	2⅛	2⅛	2¾	
5¼	4	..	Gen Cable A	100	5	4½	4½		
26¼	19¼	1.60	Gen Electric	27400	20⅞	19¾	19¾	20¾	
11¼	10⅞	.80	Gen Elec Sp	1800	11	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	
36¾	31⅜	3	Gen Foods	4300	34¼	33½	33½	34⅝	
15¾	11⅝	.6	Gen Gas & E A	200	13½	13½	13½	13½	
35¼	31⅞	2	Gen Mills	100	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35¾	
88	85	6	Gen Mills pf	200	87½	87½	87½		
24⅝	19½	3	Gen Motors	41100	23¼	21	21¼	21½	
86½	80½	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	400	82¾	82½	83½		
4	3⅜	..	Gen Out Adv	400	4	4	4		
6¼	5½	..	Gen Out Ad A	100	6½	6½	6½		
3¾	3¼	..	Gen Pub Service	400	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	3¼	
33⅝	30½	3	Gen Ry Signal	300	33	34	34	34⅝	
14½	12	1	Gen Rlty pf ww	200	13¼	12¼	12¼		
14½	12¾	1	Gen Refractories	100	13⅛	13	13		
4¾	3	..	Gen Time Instru	400	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝		
14½	10⅝	..	Gillette Saf Raz	700	13¾	12¼	12¼	12½	
5½	4¾	..	Glidden	200	5	5	5	5½	
8¼	5¼	..	Gobel (Adolf)	100	6	6	6	5¾	
19⅜	16	9½	Gold Dust	2100	17⅛	16⅜	16⅜	18¾	
5¾	3⅛	..	Goodrich	400	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4½	
17½	13⅝	1	Goodyear	100	15⅝	13⅝	13⅝	15¾	
64¼	43	..	Goodyear I pf	400	52⅜	53⅜	53⅜	51¾	
			Gould Coupler A	100					
3¾	2¾	..	Graham Paige	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¾	
1¾	1¼	.50	Grant	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	1¼	
7⅞	7⅞	..	Grand-Sil Stores	1200	2¾	2¼	2¼	2¾	
28¾	23½	2	Grand Un pf	100	30½	30½	30½	28	
28⅝	20⅞	2	Grant (W T)	100	21½	21½	21½	21½	
37¾	15½	3	Great Nor pf	1200	21½	20¾	20¾	21½	
1¼	⅝	..	Gridiron Steel	2500	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1¼	
9¾	8¾	..	Gulf States Steel	400	9	8¼	8¼	9	

—H—

2½	1⅝	..	Hahn Dept Sts	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
13⅞	10⅝	.60	Hall Printing	100	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛		
12	11¼	1.30	Hall Printing	200	10½	10½	10½	10¾	
15	11	..	Harbison Walker	100	12½	12½	12½		
28⅜	22	3	Hercules Powder	200	28	28	28		
82	72	6	Hershey Choc	400	73½	77	77	78½	
81½	71	5	Hershey Choc pf	400	77	77	77	78	
1¾	1¼	..	Hollander	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
130½	117¾	7.60	Homestake M	100	120	117½	120	120½	
3¼	2¾	..	Houdaille Her B	100	2¾	2¾	2¾		
4⅞	3¾	..	Houston Oil new	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅝	
10½	6¼	..	Houston Oil Pid pf	100	8	8	8	8	
16½	11¾	2	Howe Sound	500	14	14	14	14	
38¾	27½	3½	Hudson & Man	100	28½	28½	28½	28	
11¾	8	1	Hudson Motor	400	9¾	9½	9½	8½	
5¾	4	..	Hupp Motors	1200	4¼	4	4¼	4¼	

—I—

33¾	30	4	Jewel Tea	100	32	32	32	32	
24½	18⅜	1	Johns Manville	3400	20¼	19¼	19¼	20	

—K—

13⅜	8¼	..	Kan C & South	100	11¼	11¼	11½	7	
7⅝	5	1	Kaufmann D St	800	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞		
3	7½	1	Kayser (J) & Co	100	8	8	8	1⅜	
3¼	1	..	Kelly-Springfield	900	1¾	1¾	1¾		
35	26	..	Kelly-Sp 8% pf	40	31½	31½	31½	32	
3	3	..	Kelsey Hayes Wh	200	3½	3½	3½	3½	
9¼	3	..	Kelvinator Corp	1300	5	5	5	5¼	
29¾	26½	6	Kendall Co pf	100	28	28	28	30	
12	7	.50	Kennecott Cop	4200	11¾	10¾	10¾	11⅜	
18½	18	2½	Kimberly Clark	100	18	18	18		
13⅞	10½	..	Kinney pf	300	13	12½	12½	11	
19	15¼	1.60	Kresge	5100	17½	16½	17½	17½	
15⅞	12¾	1	Kroger & Tol	24800	14½	13¾	14	14	
15⅛	12¾	1	Kroger Groc & B	800	13¾	13¾	13¾	14	

—L—

73	70	7	Lehigh P Cem pf	70	70	70	70		
3¼	1⅛	..	Lehigh Val Coal	200	1¼	1¼	1¼		
18	16

GOOD BACKLOG OF ORDERS FOR COTTON CLOTH

Most Mills Not Pressing Goods for Sale—Prices Firm

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Feb. 2—The coarse goods division of the primary cotton cloth market was relatively quiet last week. Most mills having succeeded during the marked activity earlier in the month in building a very satisfactory backlog of orders did not press their goods for sale. Prices were held firm all week.

The trade had accepted as practically settled that an agreement for controlling production would be concluded during the week, and this belief was a large factor in holding the price structure steady.

As the week advanced and no definite news came from the meeting in progress in North Carolina, considerable uneasiness developed, and second-hand offerings at below market prices increased. This tension was very marked on Friday, but the mills maintained a solid front and held their prices firm.

Output Curtailed

On Saturday news came through from Spartanburg, N. C., that the meeting of approximately 100 mill executives had finally adopted a resolution to curtail their output for six months beginning March 1 on the following basis.

Mills now operating only a day shift will curtail 10 per cent from their record of a normal January week. Mills operating on a 105-hour basis, 55 hours days and 50 hours nights, will curtail their operations 20 per cent, and all others, including those operating at full capacity, will curtail 25 per cent.

The acceptance by 90 per cent of the mills making print cloths will make the plan effective.

Since about 100 mills were represented at the meeting it is considered certain of acceptance by the necessary percentage.

Market opinion during the week of suspension awaiting the announcement seemed to point to quite an increase in buying after definite news of an agreement was published. Buying on Saturday was considerably accelerated, and prices were raised on some constructions.

Fancy Goods Active

The fine and fancy goods division was definitely more active last week than it has been during the early part of the month. While the business was spasmodic, it was nevertheless spread over a larger range of constructions.

There evidently has been an acceleration of sales of finished goods, as many converters came into the market for replacements to cover orders already in hand. While most of the orders were for small lots, there were occasional large orders which combined to make a very satisfactory volume for the week.

Most converters still decline to anticipate their wants in fine cotton goods, but those handling rayon content goods are making a few forward commitments.

Buyers seemed to confine their dealings to those goods which are to be high lighted during the spring season. But mills making those goods which were relatively dormant last week, such as combed and carded lawns, marquisettes, organdies, pongees, and similar goods, held their prices firm in the belief that these goods are bound to be taken in some volume for spring consumption.

All cotton voiles were more active, fair quantities being taken at firm prices. Interest was also noticed in 75-denier rayon voiles, although the individual orders were small.

Rayon crepes of various types sold well, a steady movement having continued for some time. All rayon taffetas for the underwear trade were moved in good volume, and smaller amounts of lining taffetas were taken for linings. Rayon and cotton alpacas sold in moderate volume.

Pique Prices Unsettled

Combed wide wale piques were offered in a number of new constructions with the result that prices were rather unsettled except on the regular staple constructions.

Prices were based on 176x116s combed narrow wales which sold at 19c to 19¼c for late delivery. Premiums were paid for spot and nearby deliveries. Wide wales varied from 104x72s carded to 170x100s combed, the width of wale being responsible for the variations of constructions due to the necessity for additional backing cords.

While most of the piques were taken for dress goods some were destined for beach wear of plain colors as well as for prints.

In the print cloth division after holding steady all week at the best prices of the previous week the 38½-inch 60x48s rose from 3¼c spot and 3¼c future to 3½c. The 38½-inch 64x60s 5.35-inch yard changed from 3⅜c to 4c. The 39-inch 68x72s rose from 4¼c to 4⅝c. The 39-inch 80x80s 4.00-yard remained firm at 5⅜c for spot, but the future delivery rose to 5½c. In general all prices were marked up about ¼c and quite a volume of business was transacted for the day.

Sheetings Firm

Sheetings remained firm. The 36-inch 48x60s 5.50-yard sold at 3c and the 40-inch 2.80-yard 48x48s at 5⅝-¾c. The 40-inch 44x44s 5.00-yard brought 3¼c. Pajama checks were stronger; the 64x60s 5.75-yard rose from 3⅝c to 3¾c. Drills, 37-inch 3.95-yard, were firm at 3¾c. Carded broadcloths were advanced ¼c a yard for the low counts and sold at the new prices.

Carded lawns, 36-inch 72x80s 10.00-yard, were advanced from 4¾c-4¾c to 5c, and combed lawns 40-inch 88x80s 8.50-yard from 7¾c to 8c. Combed broadcloths were also more active although not so much so as the carded variety. The 37-inch 128x68s 4.40-yard sold at from 8¾c to 9¼c.

In the rayon and rayon mixed goods the regular twist all rayon crepes were bought at prices based on 28½c for 96x56s using 150-denier 60-filament warp and 100-denier 40-filament filling first quality yarn. Second quality yarns were sold at concessions.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alaska Gold Mines A	14	14
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	41	39⅛
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	34½	34⅛
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	39¼	39
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	94¾	94¾
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	41	40⅛
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	69	68
Amer Metals Co 6½s '54	58	57
Amer Smelting 5s '47	83⅞	83⅛
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	101¾	101½
Amer T&T 4½s '39 ctf	103	102⅝
Amer T&T col 5s '46	99⅛	98⅝
Amer T&T deb 5s '50	96¾	96⅝
Amer T&T 5s '65	96⅛	96
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	101⅝	101⅜
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	90	90
Amer WW G Elec deb 6s '75	77	77
Anglo-Chile Nit 7s '45	11	11
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	63½	63⅛
Armstrong Cork 5s '40	60⅞	60⅝
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	85⅛	85⅛
Atch T&SF 4s '95	78	78
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	76⅛	76⅛
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	82	81⅞
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	82¾	81⅝
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	54	54
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	79	79
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	92	92
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	76	76
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	100	99⅞
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	100	100
Ben Ind Loan 6s '46	93	91
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	73½	73½
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	91	91
Boston & Maine 5s '67	72	72
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	16½	16⅛
Bow-Biltmore s f g 7s '34	43	40
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	99	99½
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	85	85
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	101⅛	101⅛
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	95	95
Buff R & P 4½s '57	58	57
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	66	65⅞
Calif Gas & Elec 5s '37	100	100
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	76½	76¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	76⅛	75⅞
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	75¾	75¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '55	77⅝	77⅝
Can North deb 6½s '46	95½	95½
Can North deb 7s '40	95	94⅞
Can Pacific deb 4s	60⅜	59¾
Can Pacific 4½s '60	72¼	72¼
Can Pacific 5s '54	84	84
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	73⅜	73⅛
Cen District Tel 5s	100½	100½
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	48⅛	48⅛
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	77⅛	77⅛
Cen Pacific 5s '60	74	74
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	81⅞	81
Certainteed 5½s '48	41	41
Ches Corp 5s '47	72⅛	72⅛
Ches & cv 4½s A '83	82½	82½
Ches & O con 5s '39	101	101
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	85	85
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	95	95
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	15½	15½
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	52	51¼
Chicago M&StP cv 4½s '32 ct	65½	65½
Chicago M&StP 4½s	68⅞	68⅞
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	11⅜	10⅞
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	38½	37⅞
Chicago & Nw gen 4s '87	65	64
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	43½	41
Chicago & Nw 4½s cv '49	34	32¾
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	42	42
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	52	52
Chicago Railway 5s '27	48	48
Chicago RI&P gen '88	70⅜	70⅜
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	67	64
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	56¾	56
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	44¼	43
Chicago TerHau & SE in 5s '60	32½	32½
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	90½	90
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	99	99
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	107	107
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	65½	65½
Chile Copper 5s '47	50½	50½
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	84	84
Cin Unit 5s rct	96½	96½
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	70½	70½
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	80¼	80¼
Clev Un Term 5s '73	91½	91½
Colo Fuel & Iron 5s '43	67	67
Colo Industrial 5s '34	61	61
Colo & So 4½s '80 A	66¾	66¾
Columbia G & E Co 5s deb '61	78	78
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	77	76¼
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	81¾	81¾
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	105½	105½
Con Gas 4½s '51	90	89¾
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	102⅜	102
Corn Products 5s '34	102	102
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '47	80	80
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	20	20
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	99⅛	98¾
Del & Hudson frg 4s '43	83¼	82
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	90	90
Del Pow & Lt 4½s '71	88	88
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	33½	32
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '79	44	43
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	91¾	91
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	100⅜	100⅜
DDetroit Ed 5s '49	97½	97½
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	82	81¾
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	94¾	94⅝
Erie RR 1st con 4s '96	70	70
Erie RR cg 4s A '53	46	45½
Erie RR cv 4s B '53	45½	45½
Erie RR ref 5s '67	45¼	44
Erie RR gen lien	58	58
Erie RR gen 5s '75	46¼	44½
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42	77	77
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	28	28
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	89½	99
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	97½	97½
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	7	4
Goodrich 6s '45	40	39½
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	74	74
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	90½	90½
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	95	94¾
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	80	80
Great Northern 7s '36 A	94¾	94¾
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	58	58
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	82¾	82½
Humble Oil 5s '37	95	94½
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	100¼	100¼
Ill Central 4s '52	98¼	97⅞
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	43¾	42⅜
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	50	48
Ind Limestone 6s '41	95⅞	95⅜
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	17¾	17½
Inter Match 5s cv rets '41	53	51¾
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	61	61
Inter Rap Tran rrfg 5s '66	58½	57½
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	49¾	49½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	50	50
Int Ag col 5s sta '32	52	51¼
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	69¾	69¾
Int & G Nor 5s B '56	70	70
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	47½	45
Int Paper rfg 5s '47	53⅜	53⅜
Int Paper 6s '55	49	49
Int Paper 5s A '47	30¾	30¼
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	45½	45½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	53	52
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	49¾	48⅞
Kan City P & L 4½s B	93	93
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	67¾	67
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	84	84
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	50	50
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	97	97
L'Autaro Nit 7s '45	75	75
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	64¼	64
Long Dk 6s	99	99
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	43½	43½
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	93½	93½
L&N uni 4s '40	81¾	81¾
L&N rfg 5s 2003 B	72	72
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	83½	83½
Metro Water 5½s '50	41¾	41¾
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	93	92¾
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	89½	89
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	41	41
Mo K & T 4½s '78	66	66
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	58½	58½
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	38¾	37½
Mo Pacific 5s A '65	60	59½
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	56¾	56
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	56¼	56⅛
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	56¼	56⅛
Mo Pac 5s I, '81	56¾	56
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	44	42½
Mobile & O mort 5s '47	27½	27½
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	91⅞	91
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	74¾	74¾
Morris & Essex 4½s '55	20½	20½
Nassau Elec conn 4s '51	44¾	44
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	89⅞	89
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	92	92
New Eng T&T 5s '52	98½	98½
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	73	73
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	73	72
N O T & M 4½s rcts '56	92	92
N O T & M 5s B '54	37	37
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	73½	72
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	72	72
NYC&HR 4s '34	87	87
NYC&HR 4½s N	69	68
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	69	68
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	74½	74½
NYC&HR cv 6s '38	91	90½
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	85	85
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	34¾	34
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	40	39½
NY Chi & StL 6s A '33	54¼	52
NY Connecting Ry 4½s '53	80	79¾
NY Dock 5s '61	52	52
NY Edison 5s '44	98½	97¾
NY NH&H ne deb 3½s '54	86¼	86⅛
NY NH&H deb 4s '67	57	57
NY NH&H 4½s '67	70¾	70¾
NY NH&H ctf 6s '40	90	88
NY NH&H rfg 4s '52	49¾	49¾
NY Stam Corp 5s '51	94	94
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	97¾	97
Niag Share 5½s '50	65	65
Nor & W con 4s '96	85	85
Nort & W div 4s '44	80	80
Nort & W PC&C 4s '41	91	91
North Am Co 5s '61	83	83
Nor Am Edison 5½s '61	89¼	89½
Nor Pacific gen 4s 2047	58¾	58¾
Nor Pacific 4s in '97	78	77
Nor Pacific 4s 2047 D	31	31
Nor Pacific 6s D 2047	93¼	93¼
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	85⅞	86
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	100½	100
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	100	100
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	98¾	98
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	100	100
Paramount Pub Cas 6s '47	53½	52½
Penn Electric 4s A '71	63½	62½
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	71	70¾
Penn Railroad con 4½s '80	85	83
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	81⅞	81¾
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	71½	71
Penn Railroad 5s '64	81½	81½
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	86	86
Penn Railroad 6s '36	101¾	100⅝
Penn Railroad 6½s '39	104	103⅞
Penn Marquette 4½s '50	21	21
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	84	84
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	51	50½
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '71	84¾	84¾
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '81	83½	83½
Phil & Read C&I 6s '42	48	48
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	81	80⅛
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	31½	31
Pub Svc E&G 4s	84¼	83½
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	83	82⅛
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	83	83
Purity Baking 5s '49	70¾	70⅛
Radio Keith el 6 pd	100	100
Read rfg 4½s A '97	77	77
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	85¼	85⅛
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	36	36
Rock I Ar & Lou 4½s '34	88⅝	88⅝
St Louis IM&S 4s R&O div '33	81	81
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	32	31½
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	24¾	24
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	38	37
St Louis SW con 4s '32	80	79½
Seabd AL 6s	77	77
Shell Union 5s '47	83	82
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	70¾	70½
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	88½	88½
Sinclair Cns O col 6½s '38	81	80⅞
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '37	84¼	83⅝
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	86½	85⅛
Solvay Amer Inv 5s '42	48	48
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	99¾	99⅝
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	79	78
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	79	79
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	70	69
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	89½	88½
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	87¼	86⅝
So Pac S F T 4s '50	75	75
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	51⅛	51⅛
Southern Ry con 5s '94	83	82
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	88½	88
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	97¼	97
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	100¾	100⅝
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	88	87½
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	96⅛	96⅛
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 4s '53	71	71
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	71	71
Texas Corp 5s '44	71	71
Third Ave adj 5s '60	75	75
Truax Traer Coal 6½s '43	35	35
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	31	31
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	100	100
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	100	100
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	87¾	87½
Union Pacific 4s '68	74	73¾
US Rubber Co 5s '47	53	50½
Util Pow & Lt 5s '50 ww	43½	43½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	41⅝	41⅝
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	7	6
Wabash RR 4½s '78	13½	13⅜
Wabash RR 5s B '76	14½	14⅜
Wabash RR 5½s '75	15	15
Walworth 6s '45	22	22
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	34	34
Warren Bros 6s '41	48	48
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	97½	97½
West Shore 4s 2361	70	70
Western Electric 5s '44	97¼	96½
Western Maryland 4s '52	56½	56⅜
Western Maryland 5½s '77	60	59
Western Pacific 5s A '46	45½	45½
Western Union 5s '51	67	67½
Western Union col 5s '38	82½	82½
Western Union 6½s '36	92¼	92
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	66	66
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	97½	97½
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	78¼	78¼
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	33	33
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	68¼	68¼

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Feb 2	Prev Feb 1
3½s '47	94.16	94.12	94.12	94.10
1st 4¼s '47	98.50	98.50	98.50	98.00
4th 4¼s '38	99.14	99.11	99.11	99.13
US 3s '55	86.20	85.28	85.28	86.00
US 3½s '49	87.00	86.30	86.30	86.31
US 3½s '43 March	91.26	91.22	91.22	91.15
US 3½s '43 June	91.24	91.22	91.23	91.10
US 4s '47	90.20	90.12	90.20	90.20
US 4s '38	92.40	92.40	92.40	92.30
US 4s '54	96.12	96.10	96.12	96.00
US 4¼s '52	100.12	100.10	100.10	100.5

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	38	37
Adriatic Elec 7s '52	76½	76½
Antioquia 7s A '45	13½	13½
Antioquia 7s B '45	13½	13½
Argentine Gov 5s '45	60½	60
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	49¾	49¾
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	53	51⅞
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	51⅞	51⅞
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	52	51⅞
Australia 4½s '56	43¼	42
Australia 5s '55	51	48
Australia 5s '57	51	48
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	46	43
Belgium (King) 6s '55	91½	91½
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	82	81¾
Belgium (King) 7s '55	86¼	85⅝
Belgium (King) 7s '56	94⅝	94
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	84¾	84¼
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	28½	28
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	42½	42
Berlin Elec 6s '55	37	36
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	33	33
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	99¾	99¾
Brazil (US) 8s '41	21	20
Bremen 7s	24	23½
Brisbane 5s '57	35½	35
Budapest (City) 6s '62	33¼	33⅛
Bulgaria 7s '67	30	30
Bulgaria 7½s '68	33	32
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	15¾	15½
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	91¼	91¼
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	72¼	72¼
Chile (Bank) 6½s '61	27	27
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	12	12
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	14¼	14¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	11⅝	11⅝
Chilean Loan 7s '60	10	8¾
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47	29¼	28½
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	26	25
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	23	22½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	27	26
Columbia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	28½	26
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	53	53
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	60	60
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	23½	22½
Cuba (Rep) 5s '04 '44	82	82
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	75	75
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	37½	37½
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	91	91
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B'52	91	91
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	70½	70½
Denmark (King) 6s '42	75¾	75¾
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '39	72¾	72½
Duke Price Power 6s '66	76	76
Dutch El 4s '65	80½	80½
Estonia Bank 7s '67	36½	36½
Fiat 7s '46 war	31¾	31¾
Finland 5½s '58	44½	44½
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	45½	45½
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	46	46
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	51¼	51¼
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	88	87¾
Frankfort 6½s '53	26	25¾
French (Rep) 7s '49	110½	110¼
French (Rep) 7½s '41	111¾	111¼
German 7s '49	81¼	80
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	39½	39
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	37½	37½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	37¾	37½
Germ Cen Ag 6s '50	47½	47½
Germ Cen Agr 6½s '58 rcts	34½	34½
Germ Cen Bk 6s '51	49	49
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	37¾	37¼
Greek 6s '68	37¾	37
Hamburg 6s '48	29	29
Hansa 6s '39 ww	24½	23½
Harpen 6s '49 ww	38¾	38½
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s B '61	26	26
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	72½	72
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	72	72
Italy (King) 7s '51	88½	88
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	48¾	48
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	56	55¾
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	62¼	61½
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	76½	73⅞
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	58¼	58
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	63	62
Lyons (City) 6s '34	99½	99⅜
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	99¾	99½
Medellin 6½s '54	17¾	17½
Mtg Bk Mch 7s '56 xw	29	29
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	13¾	13¾
Minas Geraes 6½s '59	14	14
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	69	68½
Netherlands (King) 6s '72	103¾	103½
New South Wales 5s '57	40	30½
New South Wales 5s '58	35	29
Nord Rys 6½s '50	97¼	97¼
Norway (King) 4½s '65	75	75
Norway (King) 6s '43	75	74
Norway (King) 6s '52	74	74
Nuremberg 6s '52	29½	29½
Ont Pow Svc 5½s '50	53½	53½
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	51	50½
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	56	52
Oslo (City) 6s '55	68	68
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	95¾	95½
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58.101		100⅝
Paris-Orleans 5½s '58	90¼	90½
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	8¾	8¾
Peru (Gov) 7s '59	13½	12½
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	51⅞	51⅞
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	54½	54½
Porto Ale (City) 8s '61	12½	12½
Prague (City) 7½s '52	89¾	89¾
Prussia 6s '52	40	30½
Queensland (State) 6s '47	52	50
Queensland (State) 7s '41	69¾	69¾
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	38¾	38¾
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52 ww	38⅛	37¾
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	39	39
Rhinelbe 7s '46	35½	35
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	9	9
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	18	18
Rome (City) 6½s '52	68¼	67½
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	74	73½
Roumania 7s '59	24	23½
San Paulo (City) 6½s '57	15½	15½
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	15	15
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	20	20
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	31	31
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	33¼	33¼
Saxon State 7s '45	38	38
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	40	40
Shinyetai El Pw 6½s '52	43	39¾
Silesia (Prov) 7s '55	38	37½
Solvens (City) 6s '36	99¼	99¼
Sydney (City) 5½s '55	38	38
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	86½	84½
Swiss Government 5½s '40	102	102
Taiwan Elec 5½s '71	56	50
Toho Elec Pow 6s '52	37	37½
Toho Elec Pow 7s '55	55¾	54½
Tokyo (City) 5s '52	33¼	33⅛
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	55	54
Tokyo Elec Lt 7s '52	74	73½
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	46	46½
U K Of Gr & I 5½s '37	84¼	83½
Uni Stl W 5½s A '47	89¾	89½
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	95¾	95½
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	34	33⅜
Vienna 6s '52	8	8
Venezuela Mtg Bk 7s '57	22	22

Steadily Men Are Returning to Work

INDUSTRIAL activity is beginning to show increase in various sections. The Lafayette (R.I.) mills of the Rodman Manufacturing Company have reopened after a two months' shutdown. The Elgin National Watch Company has now started operations on a schedule of four days a week, compared with five half-days since last September.

The Nash Motors Company is steadily taking on men at its Kenosha, Racine and Milwaukee (Wis.) plants, and before the end of this month will have 2000 employed there. The Murphysboro (Ill.) plant of the Brown Shoe Company is to be placed on a full schedule within the next 90 days, which means employment for 700 workers. Fully 1700 men went back to work in the shops of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway week before last.

RAW SILK DROPS SHARPLY IN THE NEW YORK MARKET

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (AP)—Raw silk declined sharply in the National Raw Silk Exchange today, following a sharp break at Yokahoma.

Mr. A. H. Korndorfer, secretary of the exchange, said the market was orderly, however, and that there appeared to be no occasion to suspend trading, as was done in the Japanese market.

The July and September options sold at about $1.74 and $1.75 a pound, off 5 cents. Bid prices for other options were 3 to 4 cents off from yesterday.

COPPER PRICES ARE CUT ¼-CENT POUND

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (AP)—Copper Exporters, Inc., has reduced the price of cop

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

MRS. HOWE WINS IN THIRD ROUND

Miss Ruth Hall Also Advances in Women's Squash Racquets

Miss Ruth Hall of the Merion Cricket Club, Philadelphia, defending champion, and Mrs. William F. Howe Jr., of Boston, champion in 1929 and seeded sixth in the present tournament for the United States women's squash racquets championship being held on the courts of the Harvard Club of Boston on Commonwealth Avenue, advanced to the fourth round of the competition this morning.

Miss Hall defeated Miss Phyllis Bowes of Philadelphia, sister of Miss Cecile Bowes, who is seeded second, in straight games, 15—4, 15—7, 15—5. Mrs. Howe met and defeated Miss Sally Buell of Hartford, Conn., who gained the third round through a default Monday. The scores were 15—2, 15—8, 15—10.

Among the second-round victors this morning were Mrs. George W. Wightman of Brookline, Miss Eleonora R. Sears, Boston; Mrs. Ralph Holman, Boston; Mrs. Crawford C. Madeira, Philadelphia; Miss Josephine Merrick, Montclair, N. J., and Miss Beatrice Moore, also of Montclair. Mrs. Wightman is seeded fifth, Mrs. Holman third, and Mrs. Madeira, fourth.

Philadelphia defeated Boston on Monday in the initial match of the round-robin series for first teams. The score was 3 to 2. Two second-team matches were played, Boston defeating New York, 4 to 1, and Philadelphia winning from Albany, 5 to 0. The summary:

UNITED STATES WOMEN'S SQUASH RACQUETS CHAMPIONSHIP

First Round

Miss Virginia Cross, Providence, R. I., defeated Mrs. Raymond B. Bidwell, Boston, 15—7, 15—7.

Mrs. George W. Wightman, Brookline, defeated Miss Lorraine Leeson, Boston, 15—7, 15—2, 15—6.

Miss Helen Morton, Boston, defeated Miss Helen Spaulding, Montclair, N. J., 15—4, 15—4, 15—3.

Mrs. Ary J. Lamme Jr., Rye, N. Y., defeated Miss Helen Pease, Philadelphia, 15—8, 15—8, 12—15, 15—12.

Mrs. McKay Sturges, Princeton, N. J., defeated Mrs. Homer Albers, Boston, 15—5, 15—9, 15—5.

Mrs. Ralph Holman, Boston, defeated Mrs. H. Stuart Green, Ardsley-on-Hudson, N. Y., 18—17, 15—12, 10—15, 18—15.

Mrs. Edward Stevens, New York, defeated Miss Junia Bright, Boston, 14—17, 17—14, 15—11, 15—9.

Miss Beatrice Moore, Montclair, N. J., defeated Miss Marjory L. Sachs, Cambridge, Mass., 15—6, 15—15, 15—6.

Mrs. William F. Howe Jr., Boston defeated Miss Priscilla Waterman, Boston, 15—6, 15—3, 15—8.

Miss Ruth Hatt, Albany, defeated Miss Barbara Farmer, Hartford, 18—15, 10—15, 6—15, 15—8, 15—8.

Second Round

Miss Phyllis Bowes, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. Henry Cherry, Albany, 15—8, 15—13, 17—15.

Miss Sally Buell, Hartford, won from Mrs. Carleton Hunt, Boston, by default.

Miss Cecile Bowes, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. William Stevens, Albany, 15—4, 15—2, 15—6.

Mrs. T. E. Francis, Boston, defeated Miss Helen Morton, Boston, 15—11, 15—7, 15—9.

Mrs. George W. Wightman, Brookline, defeated Mrs. Herbert Lancaster, Quebec, 15—6, 15—12, 15—10.

Miss Eleonora R. Sears, Boston, defeated Mrs. Edgar Arnold, New York, 15—10, 15—8, 7—15, 15—9.

Mrs. Ralph Holman, Boston, defeated Mrs. McKay Sturges, Princeton, N. J., 15—12, 15—12, 15—11.

Mrs. Crawford C. Madeira, Philadelphia, defeated Miss Ann B. Townsend, Philadelphia, 15—10, 15—13, 17—15.

Miss Josephine Merrick, Montclair, N. J., defeated Mrs. Edward Stevens, New York, 15—7, 15—11, 15—7.

Miss Beatrice Moore, Montclair, N. J., defeated Mrs. A. L. Putnam, Boston, 15—6, 15—8, 15—13.

Third Round

Miss Ruth Hall, Philadelphia, defeated Miss Phyllis Bowes, Philadelphia, 15—4, 15—7, 15—5.

Mrs. William F. Howe Jr., Boston, defeated Miss Sally Buell, Hartford, Conn., 15—2, 15—8, 15—10.

TEAM COMPETITION

First Teams

PHILADELPHIA 3, BOSTON 2

Miss Ruth Hall, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. Ralph Holman, Boston 3 to 0.

Miss Ann Page, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. George W. Wightman, Boston, 3 to 2.

Mrs. William F. Howe Jr., Boston, defeated Miss Cecile Bowes, Philadelphia, 3 to 0.

Miss Eleonora R. Sears, Boston, defeated Mrs. Crawford C. Madeira, 3 to 2.

Miss Ann B. Townsend, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. Donald Holbrook, 3 to 0.

NAVY OARSMEN REPORT

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 2 (AP)—One hundred and fifty oarsmen, only two of them members of last year's winning Poughkeepsie crew, turned out yesterday for practice on the United States Naval Academy's 1932 eight. The largest contingent in Navy history reported to Charles (Buck) Walsh, head coach. Walsh said the 1932 boat would row the same stroke which sent the Middies down the Hudson through the rain to victory last year, a modification of the Richard A. Clendon stroke which "old Dick," who coached the Navy for many years, taught the boys during the last few weeks of training. The chief difference in the stroke is the abolishment of the long lay back. Capt. Howard E. Shelton '32 of Paducah, Ky., who rowed No. 3 in the 1931 boat, and G. W. Jewett Jr. '32, who rowed just behind him, are the only regulars returning. Walsh's crew will be composed of these and members of last year's jayvee and freshman crews. The Navy freshmen finished only fourth at Poughkeepsie, behind Washington, Cornell and Syracuse, and the jayvees fifth.

CANADA TO SEND MANY BOWLERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINDSOR, Ont., Feb. 2—Canada will be represented in the American Bowling Congress tournament at Detroit by the largest entry in the history of the ten-pin classic, according to information given out here yesterday. Fourteen teams from the border cities community, 11 of them in the booster event, have been added to the entries from Sarnia, Toronto and Montreal to establish a new high mark for representatives from Canada. The A. B. C. classic opens March 5 at the Coliseum in the State Fair Grounds, Detroit. The Windsor boosters teams will compete in booster events during the first week.

HOWELL TIES WITH HUOT

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 2 (AP)—Two bad putts during his 18-hole play yesterday forced Earl Howell, Miami, into a tie with Jules Huot, Quebec, for medal honors in a 54-hole tournament to select the last six of 32 entrants for Miami's $5000 international four-ball tournament. Howell and Huot had par 73's for the first day of play. The Miamian had 37-38—75 and Huot 38-34-72. Two strokes behind the pacemakers were: Ray Buck, Detroit; Harry Hampton, Chicago; Harry Rees, Cleveland, and O. W. Forbrick, Port Clinton, Ohio.

CANADIAN TEAM WINS

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., Feb. 2 (AP)—The Canadian Olympic hockey selection played an exhibition game here last night against the senior teams of Port Colborne and Niagara Falls, defeating the local sextettes by a 2-to-0 tally. The Olympic team, from Winnipeg, is en route to Lake Placid for the III Olympic winter games.

COLLEGE WRESTLING RESULT

F. & M. 24, Tufts 10.

Snow Slows Up Bobsleigh Run

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Feb. 2 (AP)—Peace settled yesterday over the 1½-mile stretch of ice that winds down the slope of Mt. Van Hoevenberg, where the bobsleigh runners of eight nations have been battling each other before the start of the winter Olympics Thursday.

The slide was taken out of the control of local officials yesterday and put in absolute charge of Albert Meyer of Switzerland and Erwin Hachman of Germany, both members of the international bobsleigh committee.

This action was the result of the protests of all the riders of Austria, Germany, Switzerland, Roumania, Italy, Belgium, France and even some of the United States representatives over the action of local authorities in closing the course Sunday.

The locals were deposed yesterday after an agreement that the slide would be slowed up by covering the ice surface with snow. About 120 men labored all night long, shoveling snow into the chute.

All the crews went down the course in alphatbetical order. The Americans were limited to their four Olympic teams, those of Homberger, Billy Fiske, Harry Martin and Hunter Goodrich. Homberger, outstanding favorite to win the four-man event, turned in 2m. 1.1s., fastest time for the 1½ miles, yesterday.

The drawing for heats in the men's speed skating events were announced with 31 men entered in the 500, 1500 and 10,000-meter races. The United States topped the list with 12 entries, Canada named seven, Norway six, Japan four, Finland and Sweden one each.

In the 500-meter preliminary that opens the competition Thursday morning, Jack Shea, Dartmouth sophomore, who is the outstanding favorite, meets Bernt Evensen of Norway, another favorite, in the opening heat.

Two of the four men entered in three heats in both 500 and 1500-meter events qualify for the finals. The 5000-meter and 10,000-meter events will be skated in two heats, the first four men each time qualifying for the final.

BAYSIDE T. C. WINS CLASS C SQUASH

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 2—Bayside Tennis Club finally captured the championship of the second group in the metropolitan squash tennis Class C team championship on the courts of the New York Athletic Club yesterday afternoon, when its team defeated City Athletic Club, 7 to 0, in the second of the group playoffs. At the end of the regular schedule the two teams competing yesterday were tied in rounds, as was Park Avenue Squash Club. Last week Bayside defeated Park Avenue, and the victory over City Athletic Club settled the tie.

Yale Club won the first group series outright, while Elizabeth Town & Country Club has still one round to play, but has not yet been defeated, and is certain of the New Jersey group championship. These will meet next week on neutral courts to settle the metropolitan title. It is uncertain which will encounter Bayside first, as Yale Club has one defeat, and if Elizabeth loses next Sunday, it will oppose Bayside first, otherwise Yale will be its opponent. The summary:

BAYSIDE TENNIS CLUB 7, CITY ATHLETIC CLUB 0

W. H. Hoffman, Bayside, defeated A. P. Heineman, City, 15—10, 15—6.

A. M. Elliott, Bayside, defeated Carleton Block, City, 18—16, 15—11.

R. W. Blake, Bayside, defeated J. M. Cowen, City, 18—16, 9—15, 18—15.

Frank L. Giusti, Bayside, defeated Jules Blecher, City, 15—9, 15—0.

P. A. Sieverman, 3d., Bayside, defeated D. B. Finck, City, 15—12, 15—7.

Jack Champlain, Bayside, defeated Otto Barth, City, 15—3, 15—5.

E. L. Kemble, Bayside, defeated D. B. Fluegelman, City, 15—8, 17—14.

FOUR NEW PLAYERS ON BRUINS TONIGHT

Boston Bruin fans are keen to see the "new edition" of the team that faces the New York Americans on Boston Garden ice tonight. Seldom, if ever, has the local club undergone such a radical exchange of players in mid-season, with four dropped to the Bruin Cubs and four raised, as announced yesterday.

Just what the makeup of the various lines will be is a matter of conjecture, and since Manager Ross has had no opportunity to practice the additions with the present team, he will have to do his experimenting tonight. Americans, too, present new faces to the team since their last appearance here with Bert McInenley and Tommy Filmore, secured from Detroit, and Eddie Convey and Jack Keating, brought up from New Haven, and in goal will be Jakie Forbes, acrobatic netminder, once a regular with Americans, who is now filling in for Roy Worters.

Victory tonight for the Bruins and defeat for Detroit, which plays in Montreal, will bring the local club to within one point of the Falcons and third place. Boston has gone through a siege of setbacks, but the triumph over Rangers in New York Thursday night has developed a new angle of optimism. Americans also have excellent reason to win tonight, for Canadiens, with only a one-point lead for second place, are playing Rangers in New York, and the Americans could regain second place by winning if Canadiens lose.

PLAYER DEALS IN MINOR LEAGUES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINDSOR, Ont., Feb. 2—Announcement was made here last night by Charles Reid, manager of Pittsburgh Yelow Jackets in the International Hockey League, of the acquisition of Gordon "Sonny Boy" Baxter, goalie from Cleveland Indians, on loan. Baxter will substitute for Abbie Cox who is out of the game for 10 days or more because of a mishap in Sunday's game against Detroit Olympics in Detroit. Manager Reid is negotiating with Buffalo for a forward. He is offering Art Berlet, defenseman, in exchange.

Manager Herb Mitchell of Windsor Bulldogs yesterday announced the loan of Andy Bellemer, defenseman, to Cleveland for the balance of the season and the sale of Roy Hinsperger to Providence of the Canadian-American Hockey League.

United States To Play Canada First

PARIS, Feb. 2 (AP)—The United States drew Canada as its first-round opponent in the North American zone of Davis Cup play today as the draw for the international tennis play was made at Elysée Palace in the presence of Dwight F. Davis, donor of the cup. The winner of the United States-Canada match will play Mexico in the second round.

Australia will play Cuba in a second-round match, and the winner will meet the winner of the second-round match with Mexico in the North American zone finals.

President Paul Doumer of France started the draw which was then participated in by the ambassadors of the various countries represented, including Ambassador Walter E. Edge of the United States and Philippe Roy of Canada.

Mr. Davis, former American tennis player and recently Governor-General of the Philippines, was made a commander of the Legion of Honor by President Doumer after the ceremony.

The whole Davis Cup squad of France, holder of the cup since 1927, was present, including J. Rene Lacoste, Henri Cochet, Jean Borotra and Jacques Brugnon.

The draw for the European zone resulted as follows:

First round: Hungary vs. Finland; Germany vs. India; Austria vs. Czechoslovakia; Monaco vs. Norway; Belgium vs. Switzerland; Italy vs. Egypt.

Second round (top of list): England vs. Roumania; Poland vs. Holland; Ireland vs. winner Hungary-Finland match.

Second round (bottom of list): Spain vs. winner Italy-Egypt match; Denmark vs. Jugoslavia; Japan vs. Greece.

The South American zone was drawn last October and sends Brazil against Chile in a first-round match, the winner to play Paraguay for the right to meet the winner in the North American zone. Play will be completed there this winter. Play in the North American and European foreign zones starts in May, with the interzone final and the challenge round at Autell in July.

TEXAS TENNIS SCHEDULE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 2—An attractive schedule of eight engagements has been carded for the University of Texas tennis team, Southwest Conference champion, it was announced from the university athletic office here recently. The Longhorn netters will also play in the annual Southwest Conference championships to be held in Houston May 19 to 21. Two intersectional matches are on the schedule. The Steer netmen will meet the University of Illinois tennis team in Austin, March 28, and will play Tulane University in Austin, April 9. Dual meets for the Longhorns are with Baylor University, Southern Methodist University, Rice Institute, Texas Christian University, Texas A. & M. College and Southwest State Teachers College.

MAY NOT RUN FOR FRANCE

PARIS, Feb. 2 (AP)—Jules Ladoumegue, world's record breaker in the mile, may not be available for French service in the Olympics as a result of disciplinary action taken by the French Athletic Federation last night. Following an inquiry into the allegation that Ladoumegue received payment in disguised form for a competitive appearance, the federation removed from its rolls or suspended temporarily all clubs and officials involved and withdrew Ladoumegue's license pending a further investigation requested by the famous runner.

SILVER PLATE FOR AMATEURS

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Feb. 1 (AP)—Dr. C. C. Marshall of Pittsburgh and Coral Gables, general chairman of the Miami-Biltmore open golf tournament committee, yesterday announced that Henry L. Doherty, utilities magnate, would donate a $750 silver plate annually to the leading amateur. The tournament will be played over the Miami-Biltmore Country Club course here March 18, 19 and 20. Professional golfers will compete for cash totaling $10,000. There are numerous other amateur trophies.

DR. DICKERSON IS MEDALIST

BELLEAIR, Fla., Feb. 2 (AP)—Dr. L. B. Dickerson of Clearwater won the medal in the qualifying round of the annual men's golf tournament yesterday. He shot an 86. Second were J. R. Bishop of Summit, N. J., and Frank Regan of Belleair, with cards of 88. Henry J. Topping, Greenwich, Conn., winner of the tournament in 1927 and runner-up in 1930, was the only other player under 90.

AUSTRALIA WINS

ADELAIDE, Australia, Feb. 2 (AP)—The slow bowling of Clarence Grimmett was too much for South Africa today and Australia won the fourth test cricket match from the Springboks by 16 wickets, to make a clean sweep so far of the five-game series. The scores were: South Africa 308 and 274, aggregate 582; Australia 513 and 73 for no wickets, aggregate 586.

Manitoba Bonspiel Gets Under Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man., Feb. 2—The premier winter sports classic of the province, Manitoba's forty-fourth annual curling bonspiel gets under way today with 165 rinks in attendance. Play on the first two draws will be confined to the Dingwall event, blue ribbon challenge competition of the perennial get-together, while the succeeding two draws will be given over to the closed events for the city and visiting curlers.

Every train entering the city yesterday brought its quota of curlers and no visitor was allowed to slip into the city unnoticed, so well did Robert Jacob and his alert reception committee function. From points in western Ontario, Minnesota, Saskatchewan and Manitoba they came, more than 200 strong, to join with the Winnipeg curlers in battling for the rich prizes and handsome trophies valued at thousands of dollars.

At the completion of approximately one week of play the Manitoba rink to represent this association at the Canadian curling championships at Toronto will be known and by unique coincidence four former titleholders of the Dominion title will be participating in this renewal struggling for the right to again represent Manitoba in the Canada-wide MacDonald brier competition. This will be held in the East early in March. Howard Wood, Gordon Hudson and R. J. Gourley, present champion, all have their redoubtable rinks in premier form for the opening today.

From early morning until late at night the visitors were welcomed at the headquarters by President J. R. Aikman, Secretary Harris and members of the council. It was truly a gathering place for "good fellows," for friendships, some of which were started more than 40 years ago, were renewed and cemented for another spiel.

Ker Dunlop, veteran skip from St. Paul, Minn., is back again with his rink. J. Reedal of St. Paul is also here, while William Krumholz of Hallock, Minn., is a third American rink in attendance.

Tulsa Oilers End St. Louis Streak

AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	For	Agst	Pts
Kansas City	14	2	13	80	78	30
St. Louis	14	4	9	86	68	32
Chicago	13	3	10	87	62	29
Duluth	11	1	13	81	88	23
Tulsa	11	3	12	81	83	25
Buffalo	7	3	14	58	87	17

(No points for ties—Buffalo withdrew Jan. 29.)

RESULT FEB. 1

Tulsa 5, St. Louis 0.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TULSA, Okla., Feb. 2—Tulsa broke St. Louis's undefeated string at six here last night shutting out the fast-skating Missourians, 5 to 0, to climb into a tie with Duluth for fourth place in the American Hockey League standing. St. Louis won five and tied one in six played. Tulsa scored once in the first period and twice in each of the succeeding periods. The summary:

TULSA		ST. LOUIS
Lafrance, Healey, lw		rw, Scott, St. John, Creasey
Sheppard, Acaster, c		c, McPherson, Kirk
Marker, Wakeford, Metcalfe, rw		lw, Hill, Jackson
Trapp, ld		rd, Williams, Mulligan
Hansen, Langlois, rd		ld, Loucks, Kendall
McCusker, g		g, Christello

Score—Tulsa 5, St. Louis 0. Goals—Sheppard 2, Acaster 2, Wakeford for Tulsa. Assists—Healey, Trapp for Tulsa. Referee—C. B. Jamieson. Time—Three 20m. periods.

No Changes Made In League Rules

TORONTO, Feb. 2 (AP)—The National Hockey League, meeting here in executive session, yesterday decided there would be no change in the playing rules to penalize defensive tactics.

Several of the directors were said to be in favor of a rule to forbid stalling by any team when it was ahead, but Frank Calder, president, announced the decision of the majority was that the rules were all right as they were. Chicago and Boston were the chief proponents of a change in rules.

President Calder also said the playoffs would be run off this year as usual, with the two leading teams in each division meeting in a three-out-of-five series. The second-place teams will play a home-and-home series, total goals to count, and the third-place teams the same.

The second and third place winners then will play a home-and-home series and the winner of that will play the winner of the first-place playoff.

Calder said the National League would have nothing to say regarding the challenge of the Canadian-American Hockey League for the Stanley Cup, of recent years played for only by National League teams. The decision as to that will be entirely up to the trustees of the cup, Calder said.

It was decided to prohibit the use of beveled edges on pucks and the league will return to the use of the square-edged discs.

The beveled-edge pucks were put into use this season at the proposal of Art Ross, pilot of the Boston Bruins. Ross said the square-edged puck was dangerous to players who might be struck by the speeding disc.

Decision to abandon the beveled-edge puck was reached after it has been contended the edges caused the puck to "gallop" and prevented effective system play.

Robertson Would Reduce Expenses

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2 (AP)—Splitting the Olympic eastern trial event between Philadelphia and Boston and eliminating United States collegiate trials in Chicago in order to reduce traveling expenses was advocated today by Lawson Robertson, University of Pennsylvania track coach, who will have charge of American Olympic athletes.

"It seems rather unnecessary," he said, "to have athletes from all parts of the East paying their own way to Boston or have someone look after their bills and then be eliminated.

"The eastern sectional trials are scheduled for Harvard Stadium June 24 and 25. We would be in favor of having trials for athletes of this section and also certain parts of the South, embracing Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia and the Carolinas about the same time, thus cutting down the traveling exponses of the athletes.

"It has also been suggested that the National Collegiate A. A. meet scheduled for Chicago late in June and designated as a semifinal trial, be eliminated this year as the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. finals at Berkeley, Calif., July 8 and 9 have also been listed as Olympic semifinal tryouts. Later the open semifinal trials are scheduled for Chicago. It looks like a lot of unnecessary traveling."

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Baylor 40, Texas Aggies 33.
Colorado 31, Colorado Aggies 30.
Creighton 33, Oklahoma Aggies 25.
Duke 33, Davidson 30.
Hamline 31, Gustavus Adolphus 26.
Indiana State 35, Butler 31.
Iowa State 33, Nebraska 32.
Lacrosse Teachers 30, Winona 16.
Mercer 51, Howard 33.
Middlebury 36, Tufts 29.
Mississippi 52, Tulane 43.
Moorhead Teachers 34, Cedarville 23.
N. C. State 31, Virginia M. I. 22.
North Central 35, Millikin 12.
Notre Dame 33, Iowa 16.
N. Y. Teachers 41, S. T. Teachers 22.
Phillips 37, Oklahoma City 17.
Simpson 32, Columbia College 30.
St. John's (Md.) 26, Virginia 18.
Wash. State 28, Idaho 22.
William-Mary 31, Hampden-Sydney 26.

HUNGARIAN STAR ARRIVES

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (AP)—Ladislas Barsi, Hungarian middle-distance star, arrived aboard the Bremen yesterday to compete against some of this country's fastest runners. National champion of Hungary at 400, 800 and 1500 meters, Barsi's first competitive test in the United States will come Saturday in the Millrose A. A. games at Madison Square Garden. He also is booked to run in the National A. A. U. of the United States championships at the Garden Feb. 23 and tentatively has scheduled appearances in the Newark Knights of Columbus meet at Newark Feb. 8 and the Meadowbrook Games at Philadelphia, Feb. 20.

DIVIDE MEDALIST HONORS

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Feb. 2 (AP)—Battling high winds throughout the day, Jack Toomer of Jacksonville and T. Phillips Perkins of Stapleton, N. Y., were the only entrants in the qualifying round for the championship of golf club champions to break par yesterday. Both posted cards of 70 to divide medalist honors. They stood: Toomer, 34—36—70; Perkins, 33—37—70. C. Bayard Mitchell of Woodbury, N. J., had the next best card, 36—37—73.

AMERICAN LEAGUE REVISES SCHEDULE

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 2—According to the revised schedule, made necessary by the dropping of the Buffalo Majors, the following games will be played in the American Hockey League this week: Tuesday—Duluth at Kansas City; Wednesday—St. Louis at Tulsa; Thursday—Duluth at Kansas City; Friday—St. Louis at Chicago.

Newton Leading League Scorers

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 2—F. Newton, leader of the Fulham attack, whose 32 goals have done much to place his club in the position of runnerup in the Southern section of the third division of the English Association Football League, found the target twice Saturday and is now the leading marksman of the present season. Last week this distinction was shared between W. R. Dean, Everton, leader in the first division, and C. F. T. Bourton, Coventry City, but neither Dean nor Bourton scored Saturday and so their totals remain at 30.

Newton now seems to have fair prospect of creating a new seasonal record for the southern section of the third division as his club has 16 more league engagements to fulfil and Newton requires only 15 goals to pass the joint record of D. H. Morris, Swindon Town, and Peter Simpson, Crystal Palace. The former scored his 46 goals in the season of 1926-27 and the latter in 1930-31.

A. Hall, Lincoln City, increased his lead at the head of the Northern section, third division, in which the big feature this week is the rise of W. Millar of Barrow. This player was well down in the list last week but his "hat trick" (three consecutive goals) Saturday enables him to stand today equal in second place with F. Keetley, Lincoln City, and Thomas Bamford, Wrexham.

The following list shows the names, clubs and totals of the players who hold leading positions among the 1931-32 goal scorers in the four divisions of the English league:

FIRST DIVISION

W. R. Dean, Everton	30
James Dunne, Sheffield United	23
Charles Halliday, Manchester City	22
T. H. Waring, Aston Villa	21
D. Magnall, Huddersfield Town	19

SECOND DIVISION

Charles Pearce, Swansea Town	27
Thomas Keetley, Notts County	26
C. F. Keeley, Leeds United	19
S. Dickinson, Notts Forest	18
G. Hunt, Tottenham Hotspur	18

THIRD DIVISION—NORTHERN SECTION

A. Hall, Lincoln City	27
W. Millar, Barrow	17
F. Keetley, Lincoln City	17
Thomas Bamford, Wrexham	17
T. Jennings, Chester	16
E. Dixon, Tranmere Rovers	16

THIRD DIVISION—SOUTHERN SECTION

F. Newton, Fulham	32
C. F. T. Bourton, Coventry City	30
William Lane, Brentford	19
H. E. Hammond, Fulham	19
T. Johnson, Mansfield Town	19

UTICA CLUB REACHES FINAL

UTICA, N. Y., Feb. 2 (AP)—Utica Curling Club's rink skipped by J. W. Calder gained the final of the W. Fred Allen memorial medal curling competition here yesterday and will today meet a rink from The Country Club of Brookline, Mass., for possession of the medal and the right to represent the United States in the Olympic Games curling exhibition Thursday at Lake Placid. The Uticans drew a bye in the first round and defeated St. Andrew's Curling Club of New York, 15 to 13, in the semifinals after the St. Andrew's club had eliminated Saranac Lake, 22 to 11. Caledonian Curling Club of New York also drew a first-round bye, but bowed in the semifinals to The Country Club, 20 to 9, after the Brookline rink had put out Schenectady, 16 to 12, in the first round. Yesterday's competition also included preliminary and first rounds of the Mitchell Medal and The Country Club Cup.

TARTAKOWER ONLY WINNER

LONDON, Feb. 2 (AP)—Dr. S. Tartakower of Poland was the only winner in the first round of the international chess tournament begun at the Central Hall, Westminster, yesterday. The summary: Kashdan, United States, vs. Milner-Barry, England, adjourned; Dr. Tartakower, Poland, defeated Winter, England; Maroczy, Hungary, drew with Miss Menchik, Czechoslovakia; Dr. Alekhine, France, vs. Sultan Kahn, India, adjourned; Flohr, Czechoslovakia, vs. Thomas, England, adjourned; Buerger, England, vs. Kolsanowski, Belgium, adjourned.

HOEY WINS SECOND LAP

STE ANNE DE LA PARADE, Que., Feb. 2 (AP)—Frank Hoey of Montreal won the second lap of the 206-mile Quebec City to Montreal snowshoe Marathon race yesterday. Hoey, winner of the 1931 race, covered the 29 miles between Donnacona and this village in 4h. 10m., and jumped into third place in total elapsed time. Johnny Coco of New York was second, 4½m. behind Hoey, with John Jokela, Toronto, third, 5½m. behind Coco. Jokela, who won the first lap, still leads in elapsed time.

NEW IDEA IN BOB SLEIGH

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Feb. 2 (AP)—Switzerland's giant bob sleigher, Rene Fonjallas, believes he has found the perfect compromise between the sleighs Europeans favor and the American type designed for the 1932 Ice Olympic slide here. He has borrowed an American sleigh, which has flat runners and clings to an icy surface much better than the round blades of the European bobs, and has attached to it steering ropes, highly favored abroad, replacing the American steering wheel.

BOWLS PERFECT 300 SCORE

MALONE, N. Y., Feb. 2 (AP)—Charles Conto, bowling supervisor of the Malone Lodge of Elks, made a perfect score of 300 while bowling with friends yesterday. It was the first time such a score had been made in Malone.

AMATEUR HOCKEY RESULT

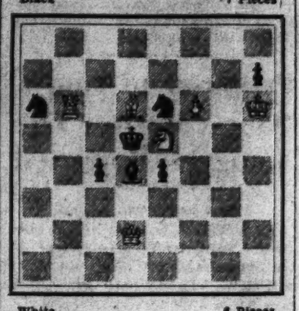
Germany 4, Bronx H. C. 4.

CHESS

by Frederick D Chevalier

PROBLEM NO. 1379
By Dr. K. Dittrich

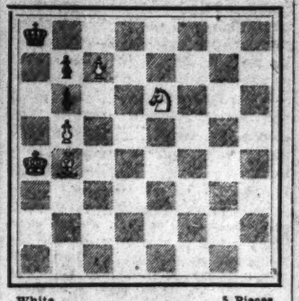
Black 7 Pieces



White 6 Pieces
White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 1380
By W. Nanz

Black 3 Pieces



White 5 Pieces
White to play and mate in three
Deceptive simplicity!

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 1377.	B-Q8	
No. 1378. 1.	Q-Kt8	K-B4
2.	KxKtP	
1.	———	P-K5
2.	Q-K6	
1.	———	K-B6
2.	QxKtPch	
1.	———	K-K6
2.	Q-Kt	

Also a second solution beginning 1 Q-Kt5.

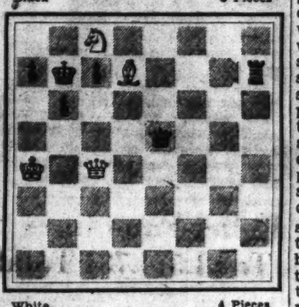
End-Game No. 80. White mates: 1 Kt-K7ch, QxKt; 2 QxRPch, KxQ; 3 R-R5ch, K-Kt; 4 R-R8 mate.

END-GAMES

At first sight this ending, from the current Social Chess Quarterly, will seem impossible. Yet White has a mate in three moves. A good one to try out on your friends!

End-Game No. 81

Black 6 Pieces



White 4 Pieces
White to play and win

NOTES

The annual team tournament of the New York Metropolitan League is scheduled to begin Feb. 6. Twelve teams, representing the Marshall, Manhattan, Empire, Rice Progressive, West Side, Scandinavian, Staten Island, Gramercy Chess Clubs, City College, New York University, Hungarian Internationals and Hungarian Workers, will play weekly until April 16.

F. J. Marshall, United States champion, is now touring the middle West, appearing at Chicago Feb. 2, at Milwaukee Feb. 5 and at St. Paul Feb. 8 and 9.

In this game, from the premier reserves tournament at Hastings, White forces victory with a well-timed P advance. Noteboom is a strong young Dutch player; Buerger a first-class English expert.

QUEEN'S PAWN GAME

Noteboom White	Buerger Black	Noteboom White	Buerger Black
1 P-Q4	P-K3	18 Castles	B-Q2(e)
2 P-QB4	Kt-KB3	19 B-Kt2	Q-K2
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	20 P-B4	QR-B
4 B-K3	P-Q4	21 Q-Kt3	P-QR3(f)
5 P-QR3	BxKtch	22 QR-Q	QR-K(g)
6 QxKt	Kt-K5	23 Q-B3	R-KKt
7 Q-B2	P-QB4(a)	24 R-B3	R-Q
8 PxBP	Kt-QB3	25 R-Kt3	B-K
9 Kt-B3(b)	Q-R4ch	26 RxR	KtxR
10 Kt-Q2	Castles(c)	27 P-K4!	B-Kt4(h)
11 P-K3	P-B4	28 PxP	Q-Q2(i)
12 QR-Kt!	QxBP	29 BxB	PxB
13 P-QKt4	Q-K2	30 P-B6	P-R3
14 Kt-B3	K-R(d)	31 PxPch	RxP
15 B-K2	PxP	32 QxRch	QxQ
16 BxP	Kt-KKt4	33 RxQ	Resigns
17 KtxKt	QxKt		

(a) This does not turn out well. Perhaps 7 . . . P-QB3 or P-KB4 is more solid.

(b) Not 9 P-QKt4, Q-B3!

(c) In a move or two Black's Q side demonstration will be completely refuted. Hence 10 . . . KtxKt; 11 BxKt, QxBP, gaining a move, should be considered.

(d) Already Black's game has obvious drawbacks: the center pawns are weak; the QB has no development. Perhaps this move contemplates PxP and P-K4.

(e) Black must have abandoned 18 . . . P-K4 for some reason, but it is hard to see why. After attacking vigorously in the opening, Black is now content with passive resistance. The best defense is always attack. 18 . . . P-K4; 19 B-Kt2, P-B5, with a strong threat in P-B6, might follow.

(f) Again 21 . . . P-K4 offers Black his only chance for counterplay.

(g) White threatened 23 RxB, QxR; 24 BxKP, etc.

(h) If 27 . . . PxP; 28 P-B5, and Black cannot stop P-B6 without serious loss of material.

(i) If 28 . . . BxB; 29 P-B6!

That bishops of opposite colors do not always lead to a draw is expertly demonstrated in the following game, played between Cambridge and Independents in the Boston Metropolitan League team tournament. After a general liquidation each player is left with a R, B and pawns. But Black's bishop was centrally located and White's pawns so placed that the entry of Black's king soon decided matters in his favor. Stark is the present H-Y-P-D individual champion. Adams is former New England and Massachusetts champion.

ALBIN'S COUNTER GAMBIT

Stark White	Adams Black	Stark White	Adams Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	27 R-QB	P-B3
2 P-QB4	P-K4	28 R-B5	K-B2
3 PxKP	P-Q5	29 K-B	K-K3
4 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	30 K-K	P-Kt3
5 P-KKt3	B-Kt3	31 K-Q2	B-Q4
6 P-QKt3	P-QR4	32 K-Q3	P-B4
7 B-QKt2	B-Kt5ch	33 K-Q2	P-R3
8 QKt-Q2	P-R3	34 R-B	P-Kt4
9 P-QR3	BxKtch	35 PxP	PxP
10 KtxB	KtxP	36 K-B2	R-Q2
11 P-QKt4	Kt-KB3	37 K-Kt3	R-KR2
12 B-Kt2	P-B3	38 P-B3	R-R
13 Kt-K4	KtxKt	39 B-K	K-K4
14 BxKt	KtxP	40 P-B3	P-R5
15 QxQP	QxQ	41 B-B3ch	K-K5
16 BxQ	CastlesKR	42 B-B8	P-Kt5
17 B-Q3	QR-Q	43 R-Q2	K-B6
18 B-B3	KR-K	44 B-K15	B-K3
19 CastlesKR	R-Q5	45 B-B8	R-Kt2ch
20 KR-K	P-QKt4	46 K-B2	R-Kt8
21 P-KR4	KR-Q	47 B-K7	B-Q4
22 BxKt	BxB	48 K-K	RxPch
23 P-K3	R-Q6	49 K-Kt	R-Kt5ch
24 B-Q4	B-Q4	50 K-R	P-R6
25 KR-Q	RxR	Resigns	
26 RxR	B-B6		

We have just received the annual report of the Durban Chess Club, Durban, S. Af. The club appears to be in prosperous condition, with 61 members. The small pamphlet contains, among reports of matches and tournaments, two games played in the championship tournament. Here is one won by the champion. The Greco-Counter-Gambit is now seldom adopted save in offhand play. White may go wrong in the opening, but generally Black pays for his ill-timed aggressiveness in position and development.

GRECO-COUNTER-GAMBI

ENGINEERS SCAN PLAN TO LIMIT PRIVATE PROFIT

Surplus Would Be Put Into Stabilization Reserve Fund

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 2—A plan for enactment of laws to bring about a modified form of capitalism by restricting private profits, and in which the control of surplus earnings over the legal rate would be controlled by groups of equal numbers of wage workers, salary earners and security holders, is being studied by the direction committee of the American Society of Civil Engineers. The purpose of the plan is to set up reserves that could be drawn upon in slack times.

The engineering economic committee, of which Mr. Ralph Budd, president of the Burlington Railroad, is president, presented the plan without approving or disapproving it, but with the recommendation that it was worthy of intensive study. The plan itself was drawn up by Mr. Frederick H. McDonald, consulting engineer of Atlanta, Ga., and has been published by him in a booklet entitled "The Compulsory Stabilization Reserve Fund as Business Insurance."

The plan would limit the profits of all industry to the legal rate of interest in each state. Surplus earnings above this amount would go into a stabilization reserve fund set up by each corporation, controlled by a worker-owner committee in which the employees predominated. Investments would be made by this fund in other industries, and thus the capital would be supplied for continual expansion of industry.

The plan does not explain how this fund would be liquidated in case of a serious trade drop, in order that these resources might be realized to continue wage payments, but assumes that there would be no slump because of the elimination of speculation and inflation.

If a business firm failed to earn what the state allowed, it would not be required to build up the stabilization reserve. Reserves would not be taxable.

'General Staff' Plan Is Proposed by Kahn As Economic Remedy

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 2—Mr. Otto H. Kahn, international banker and philanthropist, joined the ranks of those demanding that machinery be set up for long-range planning of the economic and social life of the United States through organization of a central economic council, at the annual breakfast of the House of Artists and Writers here Sunday.

Mr. Kahn's central board would be called a "social and economic general staff." It would be organized in the first place by governmental appointment, he said, but after that would be a self-perpetuating body in order to keep it out of politics and give to the country a stable guidance in social and economic politics.

In general outline, the proposal is similar to that suggested by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, which favors the selection by the President of an economic council of seven members from a list of 50 submitted by the chamber. On the other hand, a subcommittee of the committee on unemployment and industrial stabilization of the National Progressive Conference called last spring by Progressive senators, would have a board of nine members, each to hold office for five years. Nor do the Progressives want only the Chamber of Commerce to make suggestions. They would also have suggestions come from labor, trained economists and engineering societies.

Like the other plans suggested, Mr. Kahn's would not give legislative authority to the economic general staff, but merely the power to investigate and advise in much the same way that the general staffs of the army and navy function. It would study conditions, foresee emergencies and evolve plans for dealing with them, "preparing for the to-be-foreseen sequences of economic and social events."

"Such a body ought to be free from any political slant and composed of men who would evolve gradually a tradition that would give to their findings and suggestions the highest standing and potency," said Mr. Kahn. "They would deliberate as the Supreme Court deliberates. If such a general staff had existed in 1929, they could at least have softened the blow and the depression could have been dealt with within a year instead of continuing as it has."

LYNN CLASSICAL HAS RADIO STATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LYNN, Mass., Feb. 2—Lynn Classical High School now has a radio station, and several students are preparing to become amateur operators. Under the direction of Richard Burns, a senior, a radio club was formed several weeks ago.

A small sending and receiving set was installed in the wireless laboratory to give inexperienced operators a chance to practice. This proved successful and within a very short time 20 members are expected to try for licenses as amateur operators. As soon as enough members of the club have passed the test for license, a national chapter of operators will be formed. This will enable messages to be sent to similar clubs in high schools all over the United States.

MOTIONS FILED IN MEDFORD CASE

A total of 78 motions relative to the Medford Trust case to be tried Feb. 29 were filed with the Middlesex Superior Court yesterday by Mr. William Shaw McCallum, counsel for Mr. Edwin T. McKnight, Mr. John E. Eaton and Mr. Geoffrey H. Houlder, president, director and assistant treasurer, respectively, of the closed Medford bank. The motons called for bills of particulars, for quashing of indictments and for producing the records of the bank in question.

There are 26 motions asking that 26 of the 57 indictments be quashed on grounds that they do not charge any crimes known to the law. Motions for bills of particulars assert that certain indictments are "vague and indefinite." Three motions ask that all records of the Medford Trust Company be produced for examination in behalf of Mr. McKnight, Mr. Eaton and Mr. Houlder, the only three of the 13 defendants under indictment affected by the motions. These motions must be acted on before Feb. 29, the date set for the bank hearings.

Proposal to End Short Session Of Congress Reported

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2—The proposed "lame duck" amendment to the Constitution abolishing the short session of Congress and shortening the period between election and inauguration of the President and Vice-President was one step nearer to House action today.

The House Committee on Election of President, Vice-President and Representatives in Congress, yesterday reported out a joint resolution similar to the Norris bill which last month passed the Senate for the seventh time. Instead of approving the Norris measure, however, the House Committee inserted the language of a joint resolution introduced by Representative Samuel Rutherford (D.) of Georgia.

Both measures provide that Congress shall meet on Jan. 4 each year. They differ in the date set for the inauguration of the President, the Norris measure providing that the terms of the President and Vice-President shall begin at noon on Jan. 15 and the House measure setting the date as Jan. 24.

Under present laws, a new Congress does not actually convene in regular session until a year and one month after its election and the period from election day to March when defeated members are still functioning is usually marked by filibustering and delayed action.

There was a reason for the delay between election day and the meeting of Congress in days when the Constitution was adopted, and the country had neither railroads nor telephones, proponents of the amendment point out. But when election returns are known within a few hours and those elected can reach the capital within a few days there is no reason why Congressmen elected in November should wait over a year to take their seats, they say.

Democratic leaders in the House have given assurance that the "lame duck" measure will be brought to a vote this session and it is believed to have a better chance of enactment than it has ever had in the nine years it has been pending.

Relief Fund Goes To $1,571,784 Total

Contributions to the Boston Unemployment Relief Fund, which passed the halfway mark yesterday, have now reached a total of $1,571,784, it was announced at noon today. The drive, which began Jan. 25, and was to have closed tomorrow, has been extended officially until Saturday night, it was reported, with final returns to be given not later than next Monday night.

Encouraging reports have been received at the different wards about the city, it is stated. Some wards have already exceeded their quota and are endeavoring to double it, the workers report. The first returns from the flying squadron are expected today. This group comprising about 1000 of Boston's experienced salesmen from bond, stock, insurance and other companies, started its intensive three-day solicitation drive yesterday.

Vigorous appeal for support of the campaign was made last night by Mayor James M. Curley from Station WAAB. The Mayor also praised the campaign workers at a luncheon meeting in the Statler Hotel yesterday. Senator David I. Walsh also paid tribute to the flying squadron saying that the State is safe and its future certain when such men turn out.

MUSEUM CHILDREN ADD TO RELIEF FUND

Doing its part toward relief of unemployment, the Cambridge Museum for Children, with the cooperation of the Cambridge public school children, their relatives and friends, today turned $455 over to the Municipal Unemployment Fund of Cambridge.

The contribution was collected from four special motion picture performances in the University Theater, Cambridge, on each of the past four Saturday mornings. In addition to the films, amusing acts were prepared and performed on the stage by pupils from the schools.

SUBWAY EXTENSION OPEN BY CHRISTMAS

Opening of the Governor Square extension of the Boylston Street subway will probably be before Christmas, Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, chairman of the Transit Commission, announced yesterday.

A report of the progress being made on the building of the new subway was made by Colonel Sullivan at an executive session of the City Council yesterday.

WARREN TO HEAD SYMPHONY BOARD

At a meeting of the trustees of the Boston Symphony Orchestra yesterday, Mr. Bentley W. Warren of Boston was elected president. Mr. Warren succeeds Judge Frederick P. Cabot, who held the position since the board was formed in 1918.

Mr. Warren was one of the original trustees of the Boston Symphony Orchestra when it was incorporated. Since 1927 he has held the position of vice-president, being a successor to Mr. Galen Stone.

DOAK DENOUNCES AMERICANS WHO SIDE WITH 'REDS'

'Borers From Within' Are Worst Aliens, He Tells Women

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2—A picture of the Labor Department's efforts to protect the United States from its "enemies within" was given by Mr. William N. Doak, Secretary of Labor, last night at the opening session of the Women's Patriotic Conference on National Defense. Americans who encourage them, he said, make it difficult for the Government to deport undesirable aliens.

The conference, which has been held here annually for seven years, is attended by women members of various patriotic organizations headed by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Last year the immigration service of the department apprehended and deported nearly 20,000 aliens, who had either committed offenses against the nation's laws or were likely to become public charges, Mr. Doak told the women.

The two worst classes of aliens, said Mr. Doak, are those who came to the United States for the express purpose of preaching the overthrow of government, and those who break the laws intended to protect life and property.

"These preachers of violence," he said, "are borers from within. It is my belief that there would be fewer attempts at open propaganda against our institutions by these aliens if they were not assured always of quick and ready defense from certain Americans and from some American organizations which seek to protect them in their attacks of our institutions."

Mr. Henry L. Stevens, national commander of the American Legion, told the meeting that the "poor old regular army" has been reduced to where the national guard is now the first line of defense. Of the navy he said:

"The Legion is not asking for a big navy, but the Legion is begging, believing that we know the facts, that our sea power, that thing upon which we depend to repress an invading foe, should be adequate, that it should be sufficient to safeguard your interests and protect your home and to keep uninsulted the respect for that flag for which we fought."

Ely's City Aid Plan Backed by Mayors

Adoption of Gov. Joseph B. Ely's plan of state aid for cities was urged by mayors of Massachusetts communities, appearing before the legislative committee on municipal finance at the State House yesterday. Because cities at present cannot borrow in anticipation of taxes, Mayor George I. Bates of Salem, declared that failure to put in operation the Governor's recommendation for an emergency finance commission to assist cities would provide a crisis.

Mayor Andrew A. Casassa of Revere, and Mr. John J. Whalen, former Mayor of Chelsea, favored the Governor's bill, while opposing it was Mr. B. Loring Young, formerly speaker of the State House of Representatives.

The House postponed consideration of an amendment to a bill reallocating funds from the state highway appropriation bill to provide money for concrete in the building of the first two stories of the new State Department of Public Works Building. Mr. Albert F. Bigelow, Brookline, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, said his committee had found that the Department of Public Works could spare $100,000 from last year's appropriation to permit granite construction. He opposed the amendment, because, he said, there is no more than $100,000 available.

TWO FABRE LINE STEAMERS ARE SOLD

Sale of two transatlantic steamships, which formerly operated on the New York, Boston and Mediterranean service of the Fabre Line, became known today. The steamers Patria and Providence have been disposed of and in the future they will operate only in the Mediterranean Sea.

The service from Boston to Patras and Piræus will be maintained now by the Greek steamers Edison and Byron. The first sailing of the season from Boston has been scheduled for April 8.

LIBRARY DIRECTOR TAKES OVER OFFICE

Mr. Milton E. Lord officially assumed his duties as director of the Boston Public Library yesterday, succeeding Mr. Charles F. D. Belden. Mr. Lord was director of libraries at the University of Iowa, before coming to Boston.

Upon taking over his position, the new director expressed a belief that public libraries, in the future, will pay more attention to the individual needs of the reader as regards choice of books and subjects.

TOWN MEETINGS VOTE CUTS IN WAGES

BRIMFIELD, Mass., Feb. 2 (AP)—Salaries of town officials were reduced 11 per cent by vote of town meeting yesterday. Four attempts to vote a 10 per cent cut having failed, the additional 1 per cent was added and the motion passed.

WHATELY, Mass., Feb. 2 (AP)—Whately voters yesterday cut salaries of school teachers and laborers 10 per cent, reduced other town officials 20 per cent, and voted to shut off the street lights for one year as an economy measure.

MORE POSTAL SAVINGS PLAN DRAWS PROTEST

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP)—The Chamber of Commerce of the United States announced flat opposition yesterday to proposals for increasing the individual limit on postal savings accounts from $2500 to $5000 or $10,000.

In a letter to Representative James M. Mead (D.) of New York, chairman of the House Committee handling postal legislation, Mr. Silas H. Strawn, president of the organization, said the legislation would hurt banks by causing depositors to switch their funds, and would increase the Government's competition with private business.

Drink a Scourge Worse Than War, Educator Holds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 2—A defense of prohibition and a denunciation of drink as a "greater scourge than war" was made here by Mr. W. F. Bond, president of the National Council of State Superintendents and Commissioners of Education, at a regional conference of the National W. C. T. U. last week.

"Strong drink," he said, "has sent more children to bed hungry, broken up more homes, caused more ill health, brought about the downfall of more women and girls and caused more poverty in general than any other one influence."

Conditions under prohibition showed unparalleled improvement over the past, Mr. Bond said. He denied there was more drinking today than obtained before prohibition.

Mr. Thomas L. Bailey, of Meridian, speaker of the Mississippi House of Representatives, declared. "A dry, sober America is the America that shall know conditions under which mankind shall be fully free."

Harvard Courses Open to Teachers

Teachers actively engaged in their profession are privileged to study for the degree of Master of Education at Harvard, by attending classes and conferences during the second half year. Twenty-eight courses will be open to such teachers.

Registration will take place on Monday and Tuesday, Feb. 8 and 9, in the office of the school, Lawrence Hall, or on the day of the student's first class. These courses will enable part-time study in candidacy for the Harvard degree.

Prof. T. L. Kelly offers for the first time a course in the "Construction of Objective Measures of Intelligence, Achievement and Attitude." "Vocational Counseling and Organization" will be offered by Richard D. Allen, assistant superintendent of schools in Providence, R. I. The course in "Teaching of Instrumental Music in Schools" will be illustrated by members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra; to be held on Mondays from 4 to 6 o'clock.

Fall River Tugs Change Owners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2—An air of romance hangs over the stately processions of barges which are often watched from summer beaches as they move across the horizon. Occasionally a flutter astern indicates the presence of inhabitants—but it is a signal of activity around the washtub—not a call for help.

The long trips made by these strings of barges, each with its human settlement, is indicated in the announcement of the purchase by P. F. Martin & Co. of Philadelphia of two new tugs which will haul such barges between the Hampton Roads district and New England ports.

The tugs are the Wellfleet and the Eureka, of 1200 and 1000-horsepower, respectively. They will be used in transporting coal. They were purchased from the Staples Transportation Company of Fall River, Mass.

BIG STORAGE BASIN PROPOSED IN LYNN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LYNN, Mass., Feb. 2—City engineers are planning to break ground for a big storage basin not only to increase the water supply by about 50 per cent, but to relieve the unemployment situation. The plans call for employment of 600 men in Lynn Woods reservation for six months. This work would save an expenditure of upward of $400,000 in the public welfare department this year.

The engineering department of the city has been making a study of the topography in the Woods reservation and establishing lines from which plans for the huge reservoir can be made. Mayor J. Fred Manning favors issuance of more water bonds to finance the plan.

MINISTERS OPPOSE RESORT TO ARMS

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 2 (AP)—The Evangelical Synod Ministers' Union, representing 22 churches in and about Buffalo, yesterday wired the following resolution to President Hoover, the United States senators representing New York State, and representatives from western New York:

"We, the Evangelical Synod Ministers' Union of Buffalo, N. Y., hereby serve notice to the effect that we are utterly opposed, in view of our Christian convictions and the Kellogg pact, to settling any international disputes by resort to arms."

CYR FILES SUIT AGAINST GOV. KING

LAKE CHARLES, La., Feb. 2 (AP)—Dr. Paul N. Cyr, claimant of Louisiana's governorship, filed an ouster suit in district court here yesterday against Gov. Alvin O. King.

Dr. Cyr deserted the office of Lieutenant-Governor several months ago to contest the right of Senator Huey Long to the governorship. He claimed Senator Long forfeited his office when he was elected to the United State Senate. Mr. King, president of the State Senate, was sworn in as Lieutenant-Governor. He took over the governorship last week after Senator Long was seated at Washington.

DEMOCRATS CITE UNITY SHOWN ON HELPFUL LAWS

House Control Used for Good of Nation, Rainey Declares

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1—Democrats are proud of the unusual legislative record they are establishing in the House, where they hold control by a narrow margin of five votes.

They are also pointing to their coöperation with the President in reconstruction legislation as evidence of their earnest effort to use their control of the House for the good of the nation rather than for any selfish partisan end.

An example of this Democratic pride is a statement issued by Representative Henry T. Rainey of Illinois, Democratic leader of the House.

"Clearly," Mr. Rainey said, "the House Democratic majority, as well as Democrats in the Senate, have shown that they are capable of rising above partisanship by the manner in which they have coöperated with the President as well as Republicans in House and Senate in the enactment into legislation of a program which, Mr. Hoover claims, and which it is sincerely hoped, will relieve the depression and start business on the upward climb."

Mr. Rainey also called attention to the fact that the Democrats in the House are fulfilling their campaign pledges to avoid any legislation which would be harmful to business and to insist on the most severe government economy.

"By its action in shelving the proposal to apply retroactive taxes, the Democratic majority of the Ways and Means Committee has shown," he said, "that no legitimate business has anything to fear from a Democratic administration."

On the subject of governmental economy, Mr. Rainey pointed to the record of the Democratic-controlled Appropriations Committee which has so far reported out three of the 11 major appropriation bills.

"In the first deficiency bill," he said, "it cut the appropriations below the figure recommended by the budget bureau by about $14,500,000. In the Department of Agriculture bill it cut this budget estimate by approximately $10,800,000, and in the Department of Interior bill made a cut of approximately $6,250,000, a total saving of approximately $31,500,000 in the three bills. If we are able to make comparable savings in the larger departmental bills yet to be reported out, we will have taken a long step toward balancing the federal budget in a reasonable time, and I believe these savings will have been accomplished without impairing in the slightest degree the efficiency of a single department or bureau of the Government."

States Win Honor For No Lynchings

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (AP)—Thirty-nine states which had no lynchings in 1931 are placed on the honor roll published Sunday by the commission on race relations, Federal Council of Churches.

In announcing the honor roll, Dr. George E. Haynes, secretary of the commission, said six of the states not present had been on honor rolls of other years—Louisiana, Maryland, Missouri, North Dakota, Tennessee and West Virginia. Three—Florida, Mississippi and Alabama—had never appeared in the list, he said.

The report especially commended Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont, which have never recorded a lynching; Maine and New Jersey, which have not had one since 1886; Delaware, Michigan and Wisconsin, which have not had one for 25 years; Idaho, Iowa, Nevada and South Dakota, none for 20 years; New York, Oregon and Pennsylvania, none for 15; Arizona, California, Colorado, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Washington and Wyoming, none for 10, and Illinois, Utah, Virginia and Ohio, none for 5 years.

Boston Art Notes

Casson Galleries

Mr. Philip Kappel is exhibitor at the Casson Galleries in Copley Square. Illustrator and etcher, he remains interested in the subject of boating and the sea. His prints reveal how flexibly he can treat a limited subject. He draws the sailboat in a variety of ways, strikes it off in a sharp, luminous line, which has springiness and vibrancy. His drawing is precise, carefully manipulated, yet it tells, in a free, expressive way. Mr. Kappel has not fallen into the careless manner of so many etchers who depict the same subject today.

Guild of Boston Artists

Miss Eleanor W. Motley is showing water colors at the Guild of Boston Artists on Newbury Street. As portrayer in aquarelle of flowers Miss Motley always maintains an humble attitude. She resorts to soft and blended colors and a delicate patterning. Whatever the characteristics of the flowers, she does not change her viewpoint. To be seen at the guild are portrayals of tiger lilies, sweet peas, petunias and other blossoms, making up a gracious picture garden.

Fogg Museum

At the Fogg Museum there is an absorbing exhibition of books with illustrations made in the fifteenth century. The pictures, cut from wood blocks, are many of them colored. Pictorially, the leaves from the Koberger Bible, made in 1483, are most interesting for delicacy of draftsmanship and brilliance of color.

D. A.

RELIGIOUS MOVIES GROUP GETS CHARTER

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (AP) — Immediate production of religious pictures is planned by the newly chartered John Wesley Picture Foundation, officers for which have been elected here.

The foundation, headed by Methodist ministers, will be nonprofit making, an announcement said. It plans first to make a picture version of "The Life of John Wesley" on a scenario prepared by the Rev. Dr. James K. Shields of Newark, N. J. The Rev. Dr. Chester C. Marshall, of Brooklyn is president of the foundation.

Parliament Talks On State Economy Plan in Roumania

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Roumania, Feb. 2—Parliament resumed work today after the long Christmas vacation and devoted the first sitting to questions and protests about reduction of state salaries and pensions, and other economies.

It is shortly due to take up the extremely vital and almost revolutionary bill providing for reduction of peasants' private debts and mortgages by half, and prolonging them for 30 years at a low interest rate, with the state as intermediary and guarantor.

The bill amounts to a partial confiscation of capital and is expected to cause embarrassment to some banks, but the Government holds it will place the country's financial system on a much sounder basis.

The drastic measure is necessitated by the exorbitant interest rates imposed by usurers for many years.

BOSTON SYMPHONY GETS $25,000 LEGACY

The Boston Symphony Orchestra has just received a legacy to its permanent fund amounting to $25,000 as a bequest from the estate of Miss Sally C. Cochran. The endowment fund thus increased now stands at $434,559.55.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

SHOW us the housekeeper that likes to clean stair corners. Dual Corner Dust Shields keep the corners clean; 300% profit selling and installing these shields. write today. IDEAL STAIRWAY EQUIPMENT CO., Canton, Ohio.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON—To rent from March 1 to June 1, attractively furnished apartment on seventh floor; 4 rooms, kitchen, maid's room, 3 baths; all rooms command beautiful view of Charles River. W-64, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $1500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 22 years recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the calibre indicated, the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements, your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

SHADOW LAWN

Home offering comforts and attention for those desiring rest and study; 6 miles from Washington, D. C.; booklet on request. Address MANAGER, East Falls Church, Va.

MFRS'. REPRESENTATIVES

ESTABLISHED sales organization now covering San Joaquin Valley calling on grocery and confectionery trade, desires additional lines. J. M. OLSON & CO., Box 565, Fresno, Calif.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

REPRESENTATIVES throughout United States and Canada to introduce a new commodity—Sentinel Cold Liquid Solder—a cement that has no equal in its combined performance and unlimited uses in the home, office, shop and garage; no skill, no tools; only salesmen with experience in calling on hardware and accessory jobbers, chain stores, mail order houses, etc., should apply; commission basis; write giving qualifications and territory you covert. SENTINEL CHEMICAL CORP., 16 Beaver St., New York City.

WOMEN—Sell our costume jewelry direct to customers; consignments sent; liberal commission. ERSKINE HILL, 130 W. 42nd St., New York City.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

A STEP toward financial independence is offered to few women of refinement through distribution of an exclusive cosmetic; commission. DIJON, Westport, Conn.

WOMEN, BE FINANCIALLY INDEPENDENT—Take orders children's, ladies' dresses, lingerie; experience unnecessary; start spare time; pleasant, dignified, profitable work; commission basis; opportunity to earn free dresses. JANALENE, Inc., Dept. 33-13, Indianapolis, Ind.

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

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Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space, three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

NEW YORK CITY, 322 West 108th—Unusually attractive 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; service; reduced rental.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Upper apartment, sublet to Sept. 1, unfurnished 5-room, sunny apartment, electric refrigerator and dishwasher, tile bath with shower. 71 Martin St., Suite 2. Porter 0343-W.

GIBSON APARTMENTS
146-09 NORTHERN BOULEVARD
Finest six-story elevator garden apartments
Special Between Season Prices
3 Rooms, $65 4 Rooms, $85
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17 Minutes to Pennsylvania Station
Wood-burning fireplaces, Electric Refrigeration, Lodge Service, Dining Alcoves.
RELIANCE PROPERTY MANAGEMENT, INC.
Call or telephone Plaza 2-4225 or Flushing 9-9781, New York City

NEW YORK CITY, East 191st St. (2525 Morris Ave.), 2 blocks from new Christian Science church; modern apartment house, facing St. James Park, one block subway, 2-4-5 rooms, $60 up, electric refrigeration; [illegible]

Local Classified

APARTMENTS TO LET

READERS OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ARE INVITED TO RENT ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
NEW YORK CITY, 114 WEST 76TH STREET
Convenient 72nd St. Subway, elevated, bus; 4 rooms and bath, $1600; 5 rooms and bath, $1600; 2 rooms and bath, $1100. Superintendent on premises.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

MARMON limousine, elegant, 62 hour; $300 month, or by trip; owner drives; reference. Flatbush 2-7300, BACHMAN, 175 Penimore St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

DRESSMAKING

DRESSMAKER—French designer, perfect fitter, remodeling; work done home or outside. L. DAVIS, 131 W. 69th St., New York City.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ALL kinds of office and sales positions for men and women. 198 Broadway, New York City. THE PERSONNEL COMPANY, Cortlandt 7-2363.

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
CHARLES C. ALFORD
25 Church St., N. Y. C. Cortlandt 7-0925

COMMERCE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU
LEONIE L. WILLIAMS
505 5th Ave., New York City Vanderbilt 3607

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 Broadway, New York City. Tel. Worth 2-3080.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, University 4-5242, N. Y. C.

VOCATIONAL BUREAU, Inc.
105 W. 40th St., New York City. PEnna. 6389. Trained office personnel. Personal interviews only 9-1 daily except Saturday.

FURRIERS

FURS REPAIRED, relined, renovated, lowest prices; expert workmanship; we call and deliver. CANTOR BROS., 165 Tremont Street, Boston. Lib. 2724.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Tenacre Inc.
Tel. Princeton 755 PRINCETON, N. J.
Rest home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

HOUSES TO LET

PHILADELPHIA—8-room house near University of Pennsylvania, suitable for rooming house, $25 per month. Call OWNER, Germantown 1621.

MILLINERY

HATS made to fit the individual; expert hat remodeling; moderate prices. MME. REIS, 3 West 8th Street, Hotel Marleton, New York City.

PAYING GUESTS

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Artistic and cultured environment for study and recreation. Modern heating; open fireplace.
Booklet Ronkonkoma 16

PIANO TUNING

GUARANTEED AND EXPERT PIANO TUNING. MARCEL RIOU, 3053 45th St., Astoria, Long Island, N. Y. Tel. Astoria 10171.

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E. D. ABBOTT COMPANY
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181 Mass. Ave., Boston Ken. 4051—3277

ROOMS AND BOARD

THE ELMS
3 Revere St., Jamaica Plain, Mass. Delightful year-round home, spacious verandas, open fireplaces, exclusive residential section. American plan—moderate rates. Featuring chicken and duck Sunday dinners, $1. N. V. STROUGH, Mgr. JAM aica 2654

ROOMS TO LET

ASK MISS ROLFE
Rooms in select homes, $7.00 up
504 W. 113th St., N. Y. C. University 4-8763

BOSTON—Pleasant room in private apartment for student or business person. V-38, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Flatbush—Large sunny room, running water; private house; gentleman preferred. 620 East 32 St. Mansfield 6-5905.

N. Y. C., 104 E. 31st (Apt. 4)—Attractive single, semi-private home; quiet, sunny, comfortable; exceptionally reasonable. Caledonia 5-0984.

N. Y. C., 636 West 113th St., Columbia—Attractive, light, modern; references; business man, woman. Cathedral 8-8229 (Apt. 72) DREW.

NEW YORK CITY, 417 W. 118th (Apt. 3)—Charming sunny suite, real kitchen, private bath, single rooms; kitchen privileges; $6-$10.

NEW YORK CITY, 3544 Broadway (145th St.)—Large, front, sunny, piano, private; subway at door; business person; $8. Apt. 52.

N. Y. C., 596 Riverside Drive (Apt. 62)—Beautiful front bed-sitting room overlooking Hudson, large closet, Persian rug; 1 block subway.

N. Y. C., 515 West 110th—Exceptional light double, twin beds, water, shower; private apartment; single with bath $7-$14 (12 D).

NEW YORK CITY, 523 West 112th, Apt. 71—Bright, quiet, running water; 1-2; near church; refined home, elevator.

NEW YORK CITY, 80th (409 West End Ave.)—Beautifully furnished desirable single; homelike; convenient location (7E).

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

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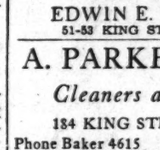

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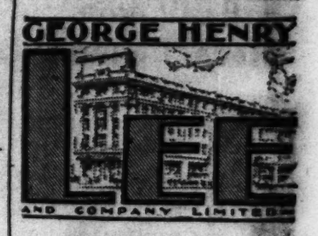

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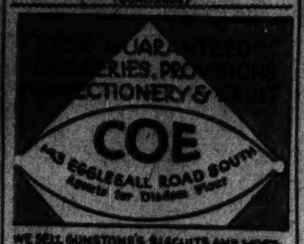

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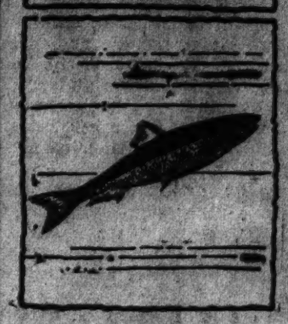

Anchovy
(Engraulis encrasicholus)

Where: Abundant in the Mediterranean Sea, especially off the coasts of Sicily, Spain, France, and Italy, the range extending up the Atlantic coast to southern Norway.

Distinguishing features: One of the herring family; easily distinguished by a pointed snout extending beyond the lower jaw, and a deeply cleft mouth. Like the sprat, it has a forked tail and a single upper fin, but its body is slender and round. From five to seven inches in length when adult; bluish green on the back and upper part of the head, the rest of the body a silvery white.

Long a favorite for its unique flavor, the anchovy has been caught in large quantities, to be made into sauces, pastes, and other fancy articles of diet. It is a valuable fish, but many so-called "anchovies" imported from northern waters prove to be sprats.

Anchovies are regularly caught in the Zuider Zee, Holland, as well as in the Mediterranean. Here they seem to multiply readily, considering the northern range. Eggs have in recent years been found off the coast of North Lancashire, but they were not previously observed to spawn there.

It is to the Dutch that we owe much of the information regarding the life history of these fish. Observations in the Zuider Zee revealed that spawning takes place in June or July. The eggs are buoyant, transparent, and sausage-shaped, resembling those of the sprat in having a segmented yolk. Three days after fertilization the young hatch—tiny and transparent. Just where they spend the cold months is not known, but it is believed those which hatch in the Zuider Zee migrate southward to the western end of the English Channel. By August of the following year they are from 1½ to 3½ inches long.

In Lighter Vein

Centrifugal Force

Muriel: "Yes, I had a little balance in the bank, but I got engaged two months ago, and now—"

Bert: "Ah, love makes the world go round."

Muriel: "Yes, but I didn't think it would go round so fast as to make me lose my balance."

New Topic

Wife: "Darling, I have a lot of things I want to talk to you about."

He: "Good, it is usually things you haven't got that you want to talk about."—*Lustige Blaetter* (Berlin).

Taking Its Place

Husband (to wife departing on trip): "Shall I get some fiction for you to read?"

Wife: "No, I'll be expecting a letter from you every day."

Add-A-Letter Puzzle

TAC_	BEA_	ROO_
CA_	WE_	HI_
DIS_	OW_	THI_
NE_	TH_	SA_
WHI_	YO_	TW_
TA_	DO_	BE_
FL_	MA_	ARE_
ALIB_	ATTI_	

Eliminating the letters J, Q and V, and using each of the other letters of the alphabet only once, add a letter to each space in order to make complete words.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Inflammable (J. L. R., who sends a copy of a house organ, *Mutual Sparx*, drawing attention to an article proposing "flammable" instead of "inflammable." The article states: "'In is a Latin prefix meaning 'not, non-, un-'. *Flammare* is the Latin verb 'to flame.' But 'inflammable,' instead of being non-flammable, is, according to the learned Webster, 'capable of being easily set on fire; combustible'. By dropping the obviously confusing prefix, the more apposite form 'flammable' is obtained")—Inasmuch as the article closes with an invitation for comments, the following is offered:

The editors of the organ are inaccurate in stating, early in the article, that "flammable" is "a word no dictionary contains," for it is listed in Webster's, in the Standard in the Century, and in the Oxford English Dictionary. The word, in fact, was used as early as 1813, when Busby, in his translation of "Lucretius," wrote: "The igneous seeds, no longer linked to matter flammable, become extinct." The dictionaries in each instance, however, refer the reader to "inflammable."

"Inflammable," contrary to the derivation assumed above, does not mean literally "not to flame." *In* in this instance is not a negative prefix, but a preposition meaning "in," *inflammare*, "to kindle, set fire to," being a combination of *in* and *flamma*, "flame." (See Skeat's "Etymological Dictionary of the English Language.")

Those, then, who feel inclined to use "flammable" have ample authority for doing so, but they should not use it on the assumption that "inflammable" is incorrectly formed.

A Quotation for Today

THE hole you make in giving is the hole you must receive through.

—CLARENCE HOWARD

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Sunshine in the Fog

San Francisco

THE Sundial records only the sunny hours; but perhaps it will not tilt its gnomon—a gesture just as good and much easier for a sundial than turning up the nose—at happenings in "the cold gray dawn."

The writer came down a San Francisco hill, through one of the thickest of the city's fogs. It was easier—and kinder—to walk than to board a street car at that hour and elbow someone who perhaps had more than enough elbowing coming that day.

San Francisco loves its fogs with all its hilly heart; and this was surely the most lovable of them all. One could fairly lean against it. Nevertheless, we are told to expect good when we go abroad—or stay at home, for that matter. It is a good rule; and the occasion proved that it works.

Presently, there was a sort of alcove in the fog. It was the corner entrance of a big mercantile house—an entrance enough to one side to make sensitive needy ones feel easy. There stood an enormous hamper full of wrapped bread, with the legend written large. "Free Bread—Help yourself!"

It was exceedingly pleasant to think that anyone could take what he wanted—all unseen; that the big store was not—so to speak—letting its right hand door know what its left-over door was doing.

Fogs are but so much misty water, after all; and here was "casting bread upon the water" in friendly fashion. May 10,000 other merchants do as well, with some such sane and sweet simplicity.

The Children's Corner

Peter McGillicuddy Goes Up and Comes Down

"It was midnight
In the playroom,"
said Uncle John, speaking as if to himself,
"Through the window
Looked the moon,
And the moon was
Round and lovely
Like a silvery balloon.
It was bright
Almost as daytime,
And the toys
Were all about,
Not in places
They'd been put in
When the light went out."

"What were they doing, Uncle John?" asked Katharine.

"What was Josephus, my toy monkey, doing?" asked little John.

"And my rag doll Arabella?" asked Katharine.

"And Peter McGillicuddy the stuffed elephant?" asked little John.

"And Policeman Marshmallow Smith?" asked Katharine.

"Josephus and Arabella and Policeman Marshmallow Smith," said Uncle John, "were pushing a cushion across the floor. And Peter McGillicuddy was hanging by his trunk from the window shade. It was a very uncomfortable position for Peter McGillicuddy and every now and then he tooted and tooted. And each time Peter McGillicuddy tooted, Josephus or Arabella or Policeman Smith would shout, 'Hang on, Peter. Keep a tight hold, old fellow. We're coming as fast as we can.'"

"How did he get there?" asked little John. "How did Peter McGillicuddy get way up there on the window shade?"

"He went up with the shade," said Uncle John. "You see, it was like this. When Mary the maid had closed the playroom for the night she had pulled down the shade. Usually she didn't bother to pull down that window shade, but this time she had. And when the toys came out to play they wanted the shade up so that the moonlight could come in.

"Help! Help! Help!" Cried Peter McGillicuddy. "Do Something!"

'Josephus,' said Arabella, the rag doll, to Josephus, the toy monkey, 'do you suppose, Josephus, that we can raise that window shade?' 'Nothing easier, Arabella,' said Josephus. 'I will show you. All one has to do is to give it a little pull down, and let go, and then it will roll up.'"

"So Josephus tried, but the shade wouldn't roll up. And then Arabella tried, but the shade wouldn't roll up. And then they both tried, but the shade wouldn't roll up. So they went to Policeman Marshmallow Smith for help, and Policeman Marshmallow Smith tried, but the shade wouldn't roll up. 'What we need,' said Policeman Smith, 'is more strength. This is a job for an elephant. They are very strong creatures.'

"So they went to Peter McGillicuddy. And when Peter McGillicuddy pulled with all his elephant strength on the window shade, it came down a little—and went up so fast that Peter McGillicuddy hadn't time to let go and went right up with it. 'Help! Help! Help!' cried Peter McGillicuddy. 'I can't hang on here very long, you know. Do something. Do it at once. Hurry up.'"

"And then they got a cushion for him to drop on," said Katharine.

"They got a cushion," said Uncle John. "And when Arabella and Josephus and Policeman Marshmallow Smith had pushed the cushion under Peter McGillicuddy where he hung on the window shade, Peter McGillicuddy let go and down he came. 'Thank you all,' said Peter McGillicuddy. 'Well stuffed as I am, I should not have liked to come down so far on the hard floor.'"

The Adventures of Waddles

1
I HAPPENED TO BE PRESENT WHEN THE GROUND HOG STEPPED OUTSIDE HIS DEN.
2
"I SEE MY SHADOW BUT," SAID HE, "THIS SUNSHINE MAKES A HIT WITH ME
3
"AND SINCE IT DRIVES THE DAMP AWAY, I'LL CHANGE MY ACT THIS GROUND HOG DAY.
4
"I'LL NOT GO BACK TO MY RETREAT, BUT STAY OUTSIDE AND GET THE HEAT."

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Reversib' zle:

Snap, pans; part, trap, carp, pool rats, star.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Toward Civilization

IN THE long record of mankind's yearning for the time when nation shall no more take up arms against nation, today must stand as a landmark. For it signals the opening of the greatest concerted effort the peoples of the earth so far have made to lay aside the great weight of armaments which besets them. The very fact that some sixty nations have sent representatives to Geneva to seek a common agreement for the limitation of one another's armies, navies and air forces is itself a tremendously encouraging achievement.

The thunder of siege guns and air bombs out of the Far East may divert the world's attention for the moment, but in the end will only increase its desire for concrete results at Geneva. Shanghai headlines may overshadow the undramatic meeting on the shores of Lac Leman, but in the perspective of history what is done at Geneva toward halting the piling up of weapons will far outweigh the latest example of their misuse.

For Geneva today represents a definite advance in the nations' long struggle to prove themselves actually civilized. Shanghai represents a temporary step of one or two nations back toward barbarism. The forward movement is a general one, an irresistible one, having behind it all the forces which have brought mankind steadily upward. That movement will not be stopped, either by economic maladjustment, political shortsightedness or rampant militarism.

It will not be stopped because there is operating in the world today too much intelligence, too much good will to permit the forces of ignorance and hatred to triumph. It is not the purpose of the Almighty that men should destroy each other. And as His purpose is better understood men will find themselves living together in harmony. Then clearly arms will out of place. That time may not be tomorrow, but it approaches, and today is not too early to start laying aside weapons.

That fact was definitely recognized in the treaties which ended the World War. By them positive steps toward a general limitation of armaments were anticipated. They followed the Treaty of Versailles, which, in providing for the restriction of German armaments, declared (preamble, Part V):

> In order to render possible the initiation of a general limitation of the armaments of all nations, Germany undertakes strictly to observe the military, naval and air clauses which follow.

And the Covenant of the League of Nations provided (Article 8) that plans for the reduction of armaments should be formulated, and even required that they be revised "at least every ten years." The conference which opens today represents the governments' endeavor to carry out these legal obligations. But it represents, too, an effort to fulfill the moral aspirations of their peoples.

Those aspirations are strong enough, if only they can be transmuted into effective form, to put a definite curb upon war and its instruments. The Disarmament Conference has the difficult task of overcoming the technical and political obstacles. It should be the task of the millions of people back home to make their aspirations felt unmistakably, and to support and encourage this endeavor more vigorously than they would the prosecution of any war.

Free Trade in Entertainment

NO TARIFF in art. This is the cry which has been raised by the British Variety Artists in a petition to the Ministry of Labor. Their appeal is eloquently backed by Mr. Charles B. Cochran, the biggest and most venturesome producer in the English theater world. They ask that the freedom of foreign entertainers to come and go in Great Britain should be restored in full. Since the recent restrictions have been imposed solely in the supposed interests of the British artists, their petition can hardly fail to have some effect. If they do not want this sort of exclusion, who does?

To restrict the entry of foreigners into the country is contrary to the best traditions of Britain, which has again and again profited by offering asylum to skilled alien workers. These exceptional times may call for exceptional measures, and it is easy to understand that it should be forbidden just now to import foreigners to take jobs which can easily be filled by Englishmen. But there appears no such justification for a ban on artists.

Literature, painting, music and drama renew and refresh themselves by drawing in inspiration from abroad. The great outburst of English literature in the Elizabethan age can hardly be conceived as possible without the preliminary inpouring of ideas from Italy. In the same way every great movement in the arts in England, the United States, France, Germany and Russia has been closely interrelated with inspiring influences which have passed from one to another.

This is true of literature, painting and music, and it is equally true of the greater and the lesser arts of the stage. Mr. Cochran is justly proud of having introduced Max Reinhardt to England, and in giving London audiences the chance to see the Guitrys and the Habima Hebrew Players. English actors and producers have gained by studying the technique of players and producers from other lands, just as audiences have increased their capacity for appreciation.

To bring foreign artists on to the English, American or any other stage is to add to its vitality, and to prevent it from falling into wearisome mannerisms and ruts; and therefore to add to its prosperity and increase the opportunities of employing home labor. It must be put to the credit of Hollywood that it has set a laudable example of internationalism in employing players from almost every great country in the world.

The British Artists' Federation has been quicker than the British Government to see that its members stand to gain by keeping the way open for all to come and go between countries in the free fraternity of their profession. They will be no parties to barring and bolting the door against friendly competitors from overseas. There may be an adverse balance of trade. There is no need to guard against an adverse balance of amusement.

A Time to Keep Cool

IF IT be true that armies and navies are made to keep the peace, not to break it, there is excellent opportunity for proof of the proposition in the troubled state of the Far East. Movement of warships and troops to Shanghai by western powers should be looked upon as a police action to keep a neighborhood quarrel from spreading, rather than as a step destined to set nations against one another.

The methods of peace are by no means exhausted in the Sino-Japanese affair. The trouble is they have hardly yet been fairly tried. But it is never too late for a truce and an investigation of the merits of the controversy. In fact, it may have taken some such jolt as has occurred to awaken the Occident to the seriousness of the disorders which had been rife in China even before the intervention of Japan in Manchuria.

The events clearly are crystallizing world opinion. If that opinion be soundly informed, calmly molded and temperately but firmly expressed, it can have tremendous effect. Japanese occupation of the International Settlement at Shanghai has strengthened almost to the point of unanimity the impression among the nations that while Japan undoubtedly had serious grievances against China, she is taking a distinctly wrong mode of redressing them.

The action at Shanghai furnishes cogent illustrations of the fact that military action usually only aggravates and complicates the wrongs it attempts to right. The Chinese will have difficulty in attempting to justify the attacks of boycott gangs upon Japanese citizens; so will the Japanese in attempting to justify the aerial bombing of Chapei, a Chinese residential section of Shanghai. The Japanese have complained of the Chinese using the International Settlement as a base for the unruly boycott movement. Have they improved their own case by using it as a base for their military operations? A Japanese admiral landed troops after a Japanese consul had announced the Chinese reply to his ultimatum was satisfactory; but it was Chinese artillery which, in violation of a truce, dropped stray shells in the International Settlement.

These incidents convey a point which western nations will do well to observe. Most of the trouble and misunderstanding apparently has been due to the inability of authorities to speak responsibly for their own people. The Japanese Government has had no little embarrassment from the fact that its military arm may act almost independently of its civil Department of Foreign Affairs. On the Chinese side a much blacker chaos has resulted from the incapacity of any Chinese leadership, national or, in most cases, even local, to keep in hand the populations for which it assumes to speak.

Now, if western nations are going to undertake to exercise a tranquillizing hand—and it is increasingly evident that such action must be not the work of any one nation, but of an international accord—let these nations make doubly sure that their armed forces on police duty in the Orient are constantly in touch with their home governments and are scrupulous to stay within their authority.

Furthermore, if coolness is important for soldiers at such a time, it is not a whit less important for civilians at home. It is for them to see that their emotions do not escape the restraint of their judgment and that their faith in the efficacy of peaceful means of adjustment is not swept away by the excitement of a moment. It is a time to keep cool.

Keep the County Agents

THE increase in farm efficiency in the United States the last fifteen years has been due in no small measure to the county agricultural agent system. County agents are men trained in the art of agriculture. They are part of the agricultural extension service of the United States Department of Agriculture and the state agricultural colleges, and a most effective part, since they meet the farmer on his own ground and their advice to him grows out of an intimate understanding of his problems.

Just now there seems to be a more or less organized attack on the county agent system. Part of this comes from farmers themselves, who in present straits are willing to sacrifice almost anything to reduce taxes. Part comes from opponents of coöperative marketing.

As a matter of fact, while some county agents have been of assistance in the development of coöperative marketing, most of their activity is along production lines. They form the most effective link that has been discovered between agricultural research and farm practice.

Every natural scientist knows how long he must wait for the public to come to his mousetrap. Many important contributions to more efficient agricultural production are now in extensive use on the farm which would still be in the laboratory were it not for the effective missionary work of the county agents.

Experience has shown that the advantage of every improved agricultural practice accrues to the public far more than to the farmer. It is true that the first farmers to adopt an improved method may profit largely thereby. But as soon as the new method comes into general use, the highly competitive character of agriculture translates the benefit into lower prices to the consumer.

Farmers can survive the loss of their county agents. They will miss this help on which they have come to rely so largely, but without it they may not have so large a surplus to trouble them. But the consuming public, dependent on an abundant supply of food now and in the future, cannot afford to dispense with so important a factor, even as a measure of temporary economy.

The Heroism of Reasonableness

RAILWAY workers and railway officials should receive a generous meed of praise for the peaceful agreement they have reached through weeks of negotiation over the thorny question of wage readjustment on the American railroads.

It is not remarkable that the brakemen and firemen were the last groups among the brotherhoods to agree, for they are on the lower range of the wage scale. It is not easy for men whose wages cover little more than subsistence for their families, and must be shared with others out of work, to accept pliantly a cut in pay—though it may mean more employment and better earnings. Nor is it easy for a railroad executive, with revenues failing and disquieted bankers, bondholders and stockholders on his heels, to sit down patiently with the men who run the trains and go over the situation with them—though that is the way that pays in company morale and coöperation.

This, however, is what organized labor and railway management have done in the conferences happily concluded at Chicago, and on a scale which literally makes economic history in the United States, involving twenty unions with a membership of approximately 1,500,000 on railroads in all parts of the Union. If anyone supposes that such agreements in place of labor warfare come about as a mere natural routine, he should read some American history of about the year 1877.

In that year, after a prolonged depression, various railroads ordered wage cuts. Unrest already had been brewing, and on this signal disorder broke out at Martinsburg, W. Va., stopping the movement of trains on the Baltimore & Ohio, the line whose president today is credited with perhaps the foremost part in the conciliation. There, and in Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Scranton, Buffalo and other cities rioting took place as the strike, in the words of Mr. Slason Thompson, "swept across the country, interrupting traffic, resulting in the destruction of millions of dollars' worth of property and costing scores of lives—and accomplishing no good."

Leaders on both sides in the present instance probably have worked no less strenuously in achieving a peaceful adjustment than have misguided agitators or industrial autocrats at other times in fomenting strife. Theirs is the quiet heroism of reasonableness which many a home can thank for its security in coming months.

The adjustment is more than a wage reduction. It is a two-sided agreement in which the railroad companies have made their promises in return for the employees' acceptance of lower pay. They have agreed that the cut shall remain in effect only until Jan. 31, 1933, and be subject to renewed negotiation then. Furthermore, they have pledged themselves to "make an earnest and sympathetic effort to maintain and increase railroad employment."

The nation will look to the railroad managements to carry out that promise whole-heartedly. The more than $200,000,000 of savings in wage rates—except such part of it as actually needed to meet obligations—should be used to provide work. That will be one of the surest ways of perpetuating the good will which has just been proved so valuable.

Editorial Notes

Cast iron, molten stone, rubber and wood have been tested as prospective road materials by British engineers recently, and ground glass has been mixed with concrete for an experimental highway in Czechoslovakia. A traveler in the United States might add that a crude red iron ore is used for "graveling" roads in parts of eastern Texas and certain remote roads in Minnesota have been surfaced with a kind of peat. This last experiment, however, proved none too satisfactory. A motorist even in a slow car, it was said, might "burn up the road" by throwing out a cigarette stub—adding to the already serious enough forest fire hazard from that source.

A British Columbian paper refers to the fact that, under government control, the Province's drink bill amounted to approximately $20,000,000, or more than three times the sum being spent to relieve unemployment, which was greater than ever. It adds that no one seems to object to paying this amount for intoxicants, but everyone objected to paying a similar sum in taxes for which they received nothing tangible—except education, roads, protection for life and property and other beneficial activities!

Two men recently discharged by their employers for refusing to give false testimony to save from conviction a fellow worker charged with drunken driving have been given positions with the Massachusetts Motor Registry Department. Just a reminder that justice consists of rewards as well as penalties.

The liking for music is said to be increasing in England. Perhaps the growing sentiment against crooners in America is a sign of a similar development in the United States.

The Background of Disarmament

By DAVID W. WAINHOUSE

II—The Issues

IT IS not too much to say that the General Disarmament Conference which convenes today is the most important gathering ever held, more important even than the conference at Versailles which brought an end to the World War. The Peace Conference, to be sure, was historically important, but it was limited to the allied and associated powers. It did not include neutrals, enemies or Soviets, and though it reshuffled the map of more than one continent, it did not build a new world on the basis of common consent.

* * *

The Disarmament Conference is the most ambitious and sweeping gathering ever attempted in history. There have come to Geneva the representatives of sixty nations of all sorts, some members of the League, and others not; some predominantly military, others predominantly naval; some naval and military, some demanding that security precede disarmament, others insisting that disarmament will bring security, all with interests and views as varying and different as any one conference can possibly be. They will deliberate on the terms of reference provided by a skeleton draft for limitation and reduction of land, naval and air armaments.

This draft convention emerged after four years of lengthy discussion. This explains the crop of reservations that accompany it and the somewhat timid expression of its purpose in Article I of the convention: "The high contracting parties undertake to limit and, so far as possible, to reduce their respective armaments as provided in the present convention."

* * *

The controversies and the issues which were raised in the Preparatory Commission are ominous. They foreshadow the line that the governments may take at the conference. What are these vital issues?

1. Trained reserves. The armies, or land effectives as they are technically known, of the various nations, are either professional standing armies or "conscript" armies. Great Britain, the United States and Germany possess the professional type, whereas a greater number of nations possess the "conscript" type. The professional type is expensive, and since it carries a long period of enlistment—three years in the United States, twelve in Germany, and twelve years in Great Britain—it is more efficient in proportion to its size than the "conscript" type.

The latter type consists of men who are called to the colors for a limited period of time and then pass on to civil life as "trained reserves" subject to call for further service to keep in training or for active service in time of war. The "conscript" system enables a country to build up a large reserve force. Those nations having the professional system want the reserves included in measuring the army strength of a nation. Those with the conscriptionist system have refused to yield. They have, in fact, won the day for the time being—the limitation of trained reserves was not included in the draft convention. This issue undoubtedly will arise to plague the conference.

2. Land armaments. Here the conflict has arisen over the method of limitation. Should land armaments be limited directly, i. e., by enumeration—so many tanks, so many guns, so many rifles—or should they be limited indirectly, i. e., through the amounts to be spent. By the Treaty of Versailles, Germany's armaments are already limited directly; for her to accept budgetary limitation in addition would be heaping insult upon injury. The United States also finds objections to budgetary limitation. The Preparatory Commission adopted the rule of budgetary limitation. Unless the Disarmament Conference revises this action of the commission, Germany has said she will not sign a disarmament treaty.

3. Budgetary limitation. In addition to limiting expenditures on land and naval armaments, the draft convention provides for limitation of *total* annual expenditure on land, sea and air forces. The United States has modified its objections to budgetary limitation, yet upon the United States and Germany primarily rests the decision whether the world is to have armament limitation by the direct or budgetary method.

4. Naval limitation. The direct method of limitation read into the draft convention is very largely that agreed upon at the London Naval Conference. The United States insists that the problem of naval armaments was settled by the Washington and London treaties, and should not be reopened before 1935, when another conference is due to be held. The task of the present conference, she holds, is to fit the nonsignatories so far as possible into the framework of the London treaty. The British Government, however, has made it known that it will press at Geneva for the abolition or the eventual elimination of capital ships. If the United States resists discussion, she will place herself in the position of being the lone defender of these floating fortresses.

Italy's insistence on naval parity with France will arise to trouble the assembled delegates. The problem of navies is far from settled.

5. Air armaments. The standard of limitation adopted in the case of airplanes is first, the number, and secondly the total horsepower. The limitation does not apply to the aggregate of war material, including material in reserve. The German Government has pointed out that under the draft convention countries are left free to increase their stocks of aircraft not yet assembled, and to arrange their air armaments as they please, without exceeding the fixed limits. This is a serious defect which the British attempted to remedy by proposing limitation of air material by expenditure. This proposal, however, was voted down.

6. Political issues. As difficult as the technical questions of armaments are, they fade into insignificance when compared with the political problems which will face the General Conference. The question of the revision of treaties of peace, the problem presented by Soviet Russia, the Franco-Italian quarrel over naval equality which is tied up with Italian colonial ambitions in North Africa, and France's insistence on security, are some of the imponderables which are likely to arise and add to the already existing difficulties. These will have to be resolved before a treaty for any definite reduction and limitation of armaments is signed.

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The spade-work of the Preparatory Commission has been of inestimable value. However disappointing some of the methods adopted by the commission may be, the fact remains that disarmament plans have been carried to a stage unknown before in the history of the world. Through this commission's work the world has been apprised of the national attitudes which the nations now meeting in Geneva will strike. This in itself is an achievement. If it took a decade for the three largest naval powers to reach a mere limitation agreement, it is not to be expected that some sixty nations will reach a complete agreement on limitation and reduction of air, land and sea armaments in one conference. The habits of centuries cannot be thrown off in a single conference.

Should the nations in Geneva reach a mere limitation agreement, and thus stabilize armaments at even a high level, they will have performed a miracle. For, while for many, especially Germany, the degree of reduction is the chief criterion of success, this is less important at this stage than the universality that would be attained in the limitation agreement. The aim of limiting armaments is to contribute to the prevention of war. The first and essential task, therefore, would seem to be the stabilization of existing armaments. That task achieved, the process of reducing the stabilized levels becomes the second task.

In the nature of things, disarmament must be a continuous process. Disarmament, as Secretary Stimson has declared, is "a goal to be reached by successive steps, by frequent revision and improvement. Human affairs are not static, but are moving, and, we believe, improving. . . . For that reason we feel that the sound and obvious course is to reach such agreements as may be possible now, with the knowledge that they are open to revision at appropriate periods."

Notes From German Cities

Foreign Words In German

MANY persons, if they investigated, would be astonished at the wealth of foreign words that has crept into their language. Hans Reimann traces a few words of the German language back to their origin, in an article in the Berliner Morgenpost. He begins with the word "brav" (brave), which he shows to be of Greek origin, coming from the Greek "barbaros" (wild, defiant, efficient). The German word "Brief" (letter) is the Latin "breve," and the German word "Dame" (lady) the Latin word "domina," which later became "donna" and entered the French language as "dame." The English word "fashionable" is said to have produced the popular German slang expression "fesh" (elegant). The very popular German "nett" (nice, jolly) came to Germany via France from the Latin "nitidus." "Hurrah" was shouted by the Russian soldiers in 1733, who had probably learned it from the Tartars. The word "Laute" (lute) comes even from Arabia where "Al'ud" was an instrument made of clay. Many believe the word "salon" to be French. But Reimann maintains that it comes from the German word "Saal" (hall). So the investigation of one's language is full of surprises and certainly teaches one yet another lesson of how closely the nations of the world are related to one another.

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Old Painting Identified

An interesting discovery has just been made by a Munich antiquary who has been investigating historical records in the quaint old Bavarian town of Dinkelsbühl. In the old Dreikönigs Chapel—now converted into a War Memorial Hall—there has hung from time immemorial an oil painting of Gustavus Adolphus. It had always been assumed locally that this portrait dated from the time of the Thirty Years' War, during which the famous Swedish commander made a long sojourn in Dinkelsbühl, but the precise date and the authorship of the picture had long since been given up as an insoluble riddle. The Munich savant, however, has unearthed an old document in the town archives which records the payment of 24 florins on behalf of the town council of Dinkelsbühl to the painter, Sebastian Reigel, "in recompense for his having painted a portrait of His Royal Majesty of Sweden." Sebastian Reigel was a Dinkelsbühl artist of whom some historical data are still extant. His portrait was in all probability the last ever made of the "Lion of the North." The document establishes the date of the portrait as November, 1632, so that the identification has taken place 299 years after the work was accomplished.

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Air Service To Brazil

A fortnightly airship service between Germany and Brazil will be established this year by the Zeppelin airship company, according to plans just announced. It will be interrupted only during the rainy season in South America because Brazil does not yet possess an airport that can offer the Graf Zeppelin sufficient shelter. Five flights will be made in spring and five flights in autumn. The stay in Recife, Brazil, will last about two days. That flights by airship from central Europe across the south Atlantic are possible with such regularity was proved last fall when the Graf Zeppelin made three successive trips between Germany and Brazil. The best proof, however, was the calm manner in which the press recorded the departures and arrivals of the Graf, and the fact that the sailing dates were announced long beforehand, just as is the case with the sailing dates of steamships. This time, too, at least the dates of the first flights of each group have been made known. They are March 19 and August 20 or 27. During the rainy season in Brazil, the Graf Zeppelin will make a second flight into the arctic regions. The first took place last summer, when the airship crossed much hitherto unexplored land.

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Artists Turn To Barter

Among the many attempts to help the artists, one recently started in Berlin deserves special notice. It is a return to simple barter, as was made at Stockholm recently. Coal for a portrait, warm clothing for a landscape, food for a bust. As intermediary agent a barter committee functions. It was founded by Frau Annot Jacobi, a grandniece of Adolph Menzel, under the slogan "Art for wares." Two small exhibitions are maintained where the paintings and sculptures may be inspected, and the addresses of the artists, together with their special wants, are given to the would-be buyer. The public can beautify their homes and the artist satisfy his needs, both without money.